DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 481 807 UD 035 925

AUTHOR Ingram, Deborah D.; Parker, Jennifer D.; Schenker, Nathaniel; Weed, James A.; Hamilton, Brady; Arias, Elizabeth; Madans, Jennifer H.

TITLE United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories. Vital and Health Statistics. Data Evaluation and Methods Research.

INSTITUTION Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DHHS/PHS), Atlanta, GA.

REPORT NO PHS-2003-1335; Ser-2

ISBN ISBN-0-8406-0593-5

PUB DATE 2003-09-00

NOTE 64p.

AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328. Tel: 202-512-1800; Tel: 866-512-1800 (Toll Free); Fax: 202-512-2250; Web site: http://www.bookstore.gpo.gov.

PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Alaska Natives; American Indians; Asian Americans; Blacks; *Census Figures; Demography; *Multiracial Persons; Pacific Islanders; Population Distribution; *Population Trends; *Racial Identification; Whites

IDENTIFIERS *Census 2000

ABSTRACT

This report documents the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) methods for bridging the Census 2000 multiple-race resident population to single-race categories and describing bridged race resident population estimates. Data came from the pooled 1997-2000 National Health Interview Surveys. The bridging models included demographic and contextual covariates at the person or county level. Allocation probabilities from the regression models were applied to the Census Bureau's 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File population counts to assign multiple-race persons to single-race categories. Bridging has the most impact on American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) populations, a small impact on the black population, and a negligible impact on the white population. For the country overall, the AIAN, API black, and white bridged population counts are 12.0, 5.0, 2.5, and 0.5 percent higher than the corresponding Census 2000 single-race counts. There is considerably more variation at the subnational than the national level. Bridged single-race population counts have been used to calculate birth and death rates produced by NCHS for 2000 and 2001 and to revise previously published rates for the 1990s, 2000, and 2001. The bridging methodology will be used to bridge postcensal population estimates for later years. Bridged population counts presented here and in subsequent years may be updated as additional data become available for use in the bridging process. File layouts are appended. (SM)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original document.

ED 481 807

CDC

Monitoring the Nation's Health

SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE™

United States Census 2000 Population With Bridged Race Categories

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 2, Number 135 September 2003

UD 035 925

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Suggested Citation

Ingram DD, Parker JD, Schenker N, Weed JA, Hamilton B, Arias E, Madans JH. United States Census 2000 population with bridged race categories. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(135). 2003.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

United States census 2000 population with bridged race categories.
p.; cm. — (Vital and health statistics. Series 2, Data evaluation and methods research ; no. 135) (DHHS publication ; no. (PHS) 2003-1335)
ISBN 0-8406-0593-5
1. United States—Census, 22nd, 2000—Methodology. 2. United States—Population—Statistical methods. 3. Ethnicity—United States. 4. Ethnology—United States—Statistical methods. 5. United States—Population—Statistics. I. Title: US census 2000 population with bridged race categories. II. Title: United States census 2000 population with bridged race categories. III. Title: Census 2000 population with bridged race categories. IV. National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.) V. Series. VI. Series: DHHS publication ; no. (PHS) 2003-1335
RA409.U45 no. 135
[HA201.12]
362.1'072'3 s—dc22
[317.3] 2003059293

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Mail Stop: SSOP
Washington, DC 20402-9328
Printed on acid-free paper.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 2, Number 135

United States Census 2000 Population With Bridged Race Categories

Data Evaluation and Methods Research

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
September 2003
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2003-1335

National Center for Health Statistics

Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D., *Director*

Jack R. Anderson, *Deputy Director*

Jack R. Anderson, *Acting Associate Director for International Statistics*

Lawrence H. Cox, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Research and Methodology*

Diane M. Makuc, Dr.P.H., *Acting Associate Director for Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion*

Edward L. Hunter, *Associate Director for Planning, Budget, and Legislation*

Gina Martin, *Acting Associate Director for Management*

Charles J. Rothwell, *Associate Director for Information Technology and Services*

Division of Epidemiology

John Kiely, Ph.D., *Acting Director*

Division of Health and Utilization Analysis

Diane M. Makuc, Dr.P.H., *Director*

Division of Vital Statistics

James A. Weed, Ph.D., *Acting Director*

Contents

Abstract 1

Introduction 1

Background 1
- Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity 1
- Previously Proposed Bridging Methods 2
- Need for Bridged Denominators for Vital Rates 3
- Selection of the Bridging Method 4

Data Files Used for Bridging Race 4
- Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File 4
- National Health Interview Survey Data 6

Bridging Methodology 7
- Bridging Models 7
- National Health Interview Survey Bridging Proportions 8

Bridged-Race Population Estimates 9
- Bridged Estimates for April 1, 2000 9
- Bridged Postcensal Population Estimates 11
- Bridged Intercensal Population Estimates 11

Summary 12

References 12

Appendix I

File Layout for the Bridged Modified Race Summary File, Census 2000 52

Appendix II

File Layout for the Bridged Vintage 2001 Postcensal File, 2000–2001 53

Appendix III

File Layout for the Bridged Vintage 2002 Postcensal File, 2000–2002 54

Appendix IV

File Layout for the Bridged Intercensal File, 1990–99 55

Text Tables

A. List of the 31 race categories in Census 2000 2
B. List of the 11 multiple-race groups used for bridging 6

Detailed Tables

1. Summary of modified race and Census 2000 race distributions for the resident population of the United States 14
2. Distribution of the resident population according to race and State: United States, April 1, 2000 15

3. Distribution of the multiple-race resident population according to multiple-race group and State: United States, April 1, 2000 16
4. Distribution of the multiple-race resident population according to age and State: United States, April 1, 2000 17
5. Number of multiple-race respondents in the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Survey, according to multiple-race group and primary race 18
6. Number of multiple-race respondents in the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Survey that were used for bridging and distribution of primary race, according to multiple-race group 18
7. Model coefficients from the six separate logistic regression models of primary race according to predicted primary race, National Health Interview Survey 1997–2000 19
8. Model coefficients from the composite multi-logit model of primary race, according to predicted primary race, National Health Interview Survey 1997–2000 19
9. Distributional characteristics of the NHIS bridging proportions, according to multiple-race group and predicted race ... 20
10. American Indian or Alaska Native resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 ... 21
11. Asian or Pacific Islander resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 24
12. Black or African American resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 27
13. White resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000 30
14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000 33
15. 1990- and 2000-based postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States, according to Hispanic origin and race 51

Abstract

Objectives

The objectives of this report are to document the methods developed at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to bridge the Census 2000 multiple-race resident population to single-race categories and to describe the resulting bridged race resident population estimates.

Method

Data from the pooled 1997–2000 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) were used to develop models for bridging the Census 2000 multiple-race population to single-race categories. The bridging models included demographic and contextual covariates, some at the person-level and some at the county-level. Allocation probabilities were obtained from the regression models and applied to the Census Bureau's April 1, 2000, Modified Race Data Summary File population counts to assign multiple-race persons to single-race categories.

Results

Bridging has the most impact on the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) and Asian or Pacific Islander (API) populations, a small impact on the Black population and a negligible impact on the White population. For the United States as a whole, the AIAN, API, Black, and White bridged population counts are 12.0, 5.0, 2.5, and 0.5 percent higher than the corresponding Census 2000 single-race counts. At the subnational level, there is considerably more variation than observed at the national level.

The bridged single-race population counts have been used to calculate birth and death rates produced by NCHS for 2000 and 2001 and to revise previously published rates for the 1990s, 2000, and 2001. The bridging methodology will be used to bridge postcensal population estimates for later years. The bridged population counts presented here and in subsequent years may be updated as additional data become available for use in the bridging process.

Key words: bridging methods • comparability • logistic regression • vital rates

United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories

By Deborah D. Ingram, Ph.D., Jennifer D. Parker, Ph.D., Office of Analysis, Epidemiology, and Health Promotion; Nathaniel Schenker, Ph.D., Office of Research and Methodology; James A. Weed, Ph.D., Brady Hamilton, Elizabeth Arias, Ph.D., Division of Vital Statistics; Jennifer H. Madans, Ph.D., Office of the Director

Introduction

The objectives of this report are to document the methods developed at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to bridge the Census 2000 multiple-race resident population counts to single-race counts and to describe the resulting bridged population estimates that are based on the 2000 census, namely, bridged April 1, 2000, population estimates, bridged postcensal estimates for July 1, 2000, through July 1, 2002, and bridged intercensal estimates for the 1990s. The bridged-race estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 OMB standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity, to the four race categories specified under the 1977 standards. Many data systems, such as Vital Statistics, are continuing to use the 1977 standards during the transition to full implementation of the 1997 standards. The bridged population estimates were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.

Background

Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity

In 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" which revised the "1977 Statistical Policy Directive 15, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting" (1,2). Both documents specify rules for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of race and ethnicity data within the Federal statistical system. The 1977 standards required Federal agencies to report race-specific tabulations using four single-race categories, namely, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White. The 1997 revision incorporated two major changes designed to reflect the changing national racial and ethnic profile of the United States. First, the 1997 revision increased from four to five the minimum set of categories to be used by Federal agencies for identification of race. As in the past,

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following people: the staff of the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, who applied the bridging proportions derived by NCHS and produced the bridged-race population estimates; Jieun Lee and Henry Xia, who provided technical assistance; Cathy Duran, who provided computer programming assistance; and Diane Makuc and Ken Harris, who reviewed the report. This report was edited by Gail V. Johnson and typeset by Annette Holman of the Publications Branch, Division of Data Services.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

these categories represent a social-political construct and are not anthropologically or biologically based. The five categories for race specified in the 1997 standards are:

1. American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)
2. Asian
3. Black or African American (Black)
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI)
5. White

Collection of additional detail on race is permitted so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum categories. The revised standards also add the requirement that Federal data collection programs allow respondents to select one or more race categories when responding to a query on their racial identity. This provision means that there are potentially 31 race groups, depending on whether an individual selects one, two, three, four, or all five of the race categories (see text table A).

Table A. List of the 31 race categories in Census 2000

1. American Indian or Alaska Native alone
2. Asian alone
3. Black or African American alone
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone
5. White alone
6. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian
7. American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American
8. American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
9. American Indian or Alaska Native; White
10. Asian; Black or African American
11. Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
12. Asian; White
13. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
14. Black or African American; White
15. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
16. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American
17. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
18. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; White
19. American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
20. American Indian or Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
21. American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American; White
22. Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
23. Asian; Black or African American; White
24. Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
25. Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
26. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
27. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; White
28. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
29. American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
30. Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White
31. American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White

The 1997 standards continue to recommend the use of a separate question on Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and specify that the ethnicity question should appear before the question on race. Research suggests that this question order could help reduce the proportion of Hispanic respondents who report "other race" or who give no response to the separate question on race (2,3). Collection of additional detail on ethnicity is permitted so long as the additional categories can be aggregated into the minimum categories.

OMB required Federal agencies to comply with the 1997 standards for all new data collection and to fully implement the new standards by 2003. However, the National Vital Statistics System, which is based on data collected by the States, will not be fully compliant with the new standards until later in the decade. During the transition to full implementation of the 1997 standards, two different standards for the collection of race and ethnicity data are being used, creating incomparability across data systems. Further, within a given data system, the change from the 1977 standards to the 1997 standards results in incomparability in the race data across time, thus making it difficult to perform trend analyses. OMB recognized that approaches to make race data collected under the 1997 standards comparable to race data collected under the 1977 standards would be needed. Therefore, OMB issued "Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" (4). The guidance document contains a detailed discussion of "bridging" methods.

Previously Proposed Bridging Methods

Bridging methods are sets of rules or statistical models that take individuals' responses to the new questions on race and classify those responses so as to approximate the responses the individuals hypothetically would have given using the old single-race categories. The bridging methods assume that individuals who respond to the 1997 race question with a single racial category are likely to identify as they did before. The bridging methods further assume that individuals with mixed racial backgrounds, who were previously required to identify only one part of their background, may, under the 1997 standards, choose to report more than one racial identity. Therefore, the bridging methods focus on the assignment of the responses from individuals who identify with more than one race category.

The bridging methods proposed in the OMB guidance document fall into two broad categories, whole allocation methods that assign each multiple-race respondent to only one of the possible single-race categories, and fractional allocation methods that divide each multiple-race respondent into parts and assign a part to each possible single-race category.

Four whole allocation methods were described in the OMB guidance document:

1. Smallest Group—Assigns responses with two or more racial categories to the category, other than White, with the smallest single-race count.
2. Largest Group Other Than White—Assigns responses with two or more racial categories to the category, other than White, with the largest single-race count.
3. Largest Group—Assigns responses with two or more racial categories to the category with the largest single-race count.
4. Plurality—Assigns responses based on data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). For a number of years, NHIS has permitted respondents to select more than one race and has asked them to indicate with which race they identify most closely (primary race). For each multiple-race group, the proportion selecting each racial category as the primary race is calculated. Plurality assigns all responses in a particular multiple-race group to the category with the highest NHIS proportion.

Two fractional allocation methods were described in the OMB guidance document:

1. Equal Fractions—Assigns multiple-race responses in equal fractions to each single-race category identified.
2. NHIS Fractions—Assigns responses by fractions to each racial category identified, where the fractions equal the NHIS proportions described in the Plurality method above.

The four whole allocation methods and the two fractional allocation methods described above are all deterministic methods because each of them categorizes the multiple-race response for an individual according to a set of deterministic rules. For example, the deterministic rule used in the Equal Fractions method allocates equal parts of an individual in a particular multiple-race group to all of the possible single-race categories. Thus, the rule for this method would allocate half of an AIAN/White multiple-race individual to the AIAN category and half to the White category.

It is possible to make assignments based on probabilistic rules, rather than on deterministic rules. With a probabilistic rule, an individual is randomly assigned to one and only one of the possible racial categories according to a set of probabilities. For example, a probabilistic rule might assign an AIAN/White multiple-race individual to either the AIAN category or the White category with probabilities of 0.5 and 0.5. Thus, an AIAN/White individual would have a 50 percent chance of being allocated to AIAN and a 50 percent chance of being allocated to White. The result would be that about 50 percent of the AIAN/White individuals would be assigned to the AIAN category and about 50 percent would be assigned to the White category. Two probabilistic allocation methods were discussed in the OMB guidance document. These two methods parallel the two fractional allocation methods, except that under the probabilistic methods, each multiple-race response is assigned to only one racial category rather than being split among all possible categories. For the probabilistic approach, the fractions specify the probability that a multiple-race response is allocated to a particular racial category. The first probabilistic method, which parallels the deterministic Equal Fractions method, uses equal probabilities of selection. The second probabilistic method, which parallels the deterministic NHIS Fractions method, uses NHIS fractions as the selection probabilities when possible, and equal probabilities of selection when no information is available from the NHIS. These two probabilistic allocation methods generally will result in similar population counts as the two deterministic fractional allocation methods. Detailed descriptions of all of the bridging methods are available in the OMB guidance document (4).

Schenker and Parker (5) analyzed the six deterministic bridging methods described in the OMB guidance document and suggested an alternative bridging method, the NHIS Regression method. The NHIS Regression method is an extension of the NHIS Fractions method. The NHIS Regression method uses a logistic regression model with covariate information to predict which category a multiple-race respondent would have reported under a single-race reporting system. Schenker and Parker concluded that for estimating the proportion in a single-race category, the NHIS Fractions method and the NHIS Regression method provide better results than the five other deterministic bridging methods in the OMB guidance document. Further, they demonstrated that the NHIS Regression method has potential benefits compared with the NHIS Fractions method with respect to estimation of single-race proportions for population subgroups and assessment of the associated variances, because it incorporates information about relationships between the covariates and the category that a multiple-race respondent would have chosen under a single-race reporting system.

Need for Bridged Denominators for Vital Rates

The 2000 decennial census collected race and ethnicity data in accordance with the 1997 standards. Thus, race data on the 2000 census are not comparable with race data from other data systems that are continuing to collect data using the 1977 standards on race and ethnicity during the transition to full implementation of the 1997 standards. The State-based Vital Statistics Cooperative Program is a prime example of a data system that is continuing to collect race data under the old 1977 standards. Further, for this particular data system, the transition to full implementation of the 1997 standards is likely to be drawn out and complicated as the States will revise their birth and death certificates to reflect the 1997 standards at different times during 2000 to 2010. Thus, beginning with the 2000 data year, the numerators for vital rates have race data that are incomparable with data collected by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau extended the 1990-based series of postcensal estimates of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

resident population to July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001, so as to provide NCHS with denominators that had race data comparable to that of the numerators. NCHS used these estimates to calculate race-specific vital rates (6–9). The 1990-based estimates are not available for 2002 and subsequent years. Even if they were available, their use would not be desirable as the estimates clearly need to be updated to reflect the discrepancies between the 1990-based 2000 postcensal population estimates and the actual Census 2000 population counts. Therefore, statisticians and demographers from NCHS, the Census Bureau, and OMB met to determine the best way to create comparable race-specific numerators and denominators for vital rates.

Two basic options for dealing with the comparability problem were considered:

1. Include the multiple-race population in the "Other" category and use only the single-race population when calculating race-specific vital rates, or
2. Bridge one classification system into the other.

Under the first option, the multiple-race groups would be included in the overall statistics, but would not be included in rate calculations for single-race groups. This approach would result in potentially biased race-specific rates. The extent of the bias would depend on the size of the single-race category, the size of the related multiple-race groups, and the underlying rates. While the overall size of the multiple-race population was small in the 2000 census (3,897,680 (1.4 percent) of the 281,421,906 enumerated persons identified with two or more of the five specified single-race categories when responding to the 2000 census) and the effect of exclusion from race-specific calculations is small for the White race category, the effect of exclusion is significant for the other race categories. Furthermore, as the proportion of the population identifying as multiple-race increases, use of this option becomes even less attractive. Under the second option, one classification can be bridged into the other; either the single-race numerators can be bridged into the 1997 multiple-race classification or the multiple-race denominators can be bridged into the 1977 single-race classification.

Selection of the Bridging Method

The decision was made to bridge the multiple-race groups in the denominators to single-race categories rather than to bridge the single-race numerators into multiple-race groups. Because the prevalence of multiple-race reporting is only 1.4 percent in the 2000 census, the proportion of the population to which bridging models need to be applied is much smaller when bridging multiple-race denominators than when bridging single-race numerators. Moreover, the number of possibilities is more limited when bridging is from multiple-race groups to single-race categories than vice versa, making the bridging simpler. For example, a multiple-race response of "Black and White" implies two single-race possibilities: Black or White. On the other hand, a single-race response of "White" implies a multitude of multiple-race possibilities, including any multiple-race group for which White is a component.

The NHIS Regression method was selected to bridge the 2000 census multiple-race resident population counts to single-race population counts, for use as denominators in the calculation of vital rates. The NHIS is currently the best source of bridging data, as it has data on both multiple-race and primary race (the preferred race of multiple-race respondents). Briefly, regression models including person-level and county-level covariates were fit to 4 years of pooled NHIS data (1997–2000). Allocation probabilities were obtained from the regression models and applied to the Census Bureau's April 1, 2000, Modified Race Data Summary File population counts to assign multiple-race persons to single-race categories (10). For example, if the probabilities obtained from the regression model were 0.6 and 0.4 for assignment of Black/White persons to Black and White single-race categories, then 60 percent of the Black/White group would be assigned to the Black category and 40 percent of the Black/White group would be assigned to the White category. The allocation probabilities obtained were specific for sex, Hispanic origin (Hispanic or Latino, or not Hispanic or Latino), single year of age, and county of residence.

This report describes the NHIS Regression bridging method developed at NCHS to bridge the Census 2000 multiple-race resident population counts to single-race counts. Descriptions of the resulting bridged single-race April 1, 2000, population counts, July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002, postcensal population estimates, and the intercensal estimates for the 1990s are presented (11–14). A brief discussion of the bridging method and evaluation of the bridging methodology are available elsewhere (15). The bridged single-race population counts have been used to calculate birth and death rates produced by NCHS for 2000 and 2001 (16–18). The bridged intercensal population estimates have been used to revise birth and death rates previously published by NCHS (19,20). The bridging methodology will be used to bridge postcensal population estimates for later years for use in the calculation of vital rates. The bridged counts presented here and in subsequent years may be updated as additional data become available for use in the bridging process.

Data Files Used for Bridging Race

Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File

In Census 2000, race data were collected in accordance with the OMB 1997 revised standards for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of Federal data on race and ethnicity. Respondents could indicate their racial identity by marking one or more of six racial categories: the five specified in the 1997 standards (American Indian or

Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI); and White) and one additional category, namely, "Some other race." Space was provided on the questionnaire so that respondents who marked "Some other race" could write in their race. In Census 2000, roughly 18.5 million people identified "Some other race" as part of their or their only race response. These people were primarily of Hispanic origin, 90.4 percent or 16.8 million people, and many wrote in their Hispanic or Latino origin or Hispanic origin type (such as Mexican or Puerto Rican) as their race.

The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program modified the Census 2000 race data to produce the Modified Race Data Summary File (10). For the Modified Race Data Summary File, each individual who reported "Some other race" has been assigned to 1 of the 31 race groups, which are the single- and multiple-race combinations of the five race categories specified in the 1997 race and ethnicity standards: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. (For a list of the 31 race groups, see text table A.) The race modification in this file reconciles the Census 2000 race categories with the race categories in the 1997 standards. The race modification in this file did not correct or adjust the Census 2000 procedures for tabulating or coding race data, nor did it correct for undercoverage or duplication of persons in Census 2000. The Modified Race Data Summary File has data by county, age (the public use version of the file has data for 5-year age groups), sex, Hispanic or Latino origin, and the 31 race groups.

The race modifications made for the Modified Race Data Summary File were as follows:

1. No modification was made to race responses where only one or more of the five single-race categories were specified (e.g., Asian alone; Black or African American and White alone; and American Indian or Alaska Native, Black or African American, and White alone).

2. Race responses of both "Some other race" and one or more of the five single-race categories were modified by dropping the "Some other race" response and using the single-race category(ies) response that was provided. For example, White and "Some other race" became White alone; Black or African American, White, and "Some other race" became Black or African American and White alone.

3. A race response of "Some other race" alone was modified by dropping the "Some other race" response and allocating a race group from the 31 race groups using imputation. Donors and recipients had to match on specific Hispanic or Latino origin (Not Hispanic or Latino; Mexican; Puerto Rican; Cuban; Central American and Dominican; South American; or other Spanish). If possible, race was allocated from a donor within the household of the recipient; otherwise, the donor was selected from a hot deck matrix.

   For within-household allocation, the household donors were permitted to have a race and Hispanic origin that had been allocated or edited as part of the Census 2000 edit procedures. The household donor was also permitted to have a race that was modified. Within-household allocations were consistent with the household relationship guidelines used in Census 2000 procedures.

   For race allocations from outside the household (using the hot deck matrix), donors could not have a race or Hispanic origin that had been allocated or edited as part of the Census 2000 procedures. These out-of-household donors also could not have a race that had been modified. Out-of-household donors were permitted to have an edited age but had to be in the same broad age range (0–14 years, 15–34 years, 35–54 years, 55 years and over) as the recipient. Hot deck guidelines were consistent with the Census 2000 procedures.

The effects of eliminating the "Some other race" responses are shown in table 1. Specifically:

- The number of persons in multiple-race categories was reduced from 6,926,228 (2.4 percent) to 3,897,680 (1.4 percent).
- The population in the five single-race categories (AIAN, Asian, Black, NHOPI, and White) grew from 92.1 percent of the U.S. population to 98.6 percent. This increase occurred because:

  (1) The 3,001,558 persons who reported "Some other race" and one specific single-race category were allocated to one of the five single-race categories.

  (2) 15,286,063 persons, of the 15,359,073 persons who reported only "Some other race," were imputed to one of the five single-race categories.

  The two races population decreased from 2.3 percent to 1.3 percent of the U.S. population. This decrease occurred primarily because nearly half of the two races population reported "Some other race" and exactly one of the five single-race categories.

  The three or more races population decreased from 0.2 percent to 0.1 percent of the U.S. population.

- As expected, the increase in the specific single-race categories due to the race modification is proportional to the size of the category in Census 2000. The single-race White category, the largest racial category in both number and percent, experienced the largest absolute increase due to the modification (16,643,859 persons), increasing from 75.1 percent to 81.1 percent of the U.S. population, an increase of 6 percentage points in the percent distribution. The single-race Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander group, the smallest single-race category, experienced the smallest absolute increase due to the race modification (64,599 persons), increasing from 0.1 percent to 0.2 percent of the U.S. population.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

However, the relative increases of the single-race categories did not follow this pattern. For example, the White single-race category increased 8 percent [100(228,104,485–211,460,626)/211,460,626 = 8 percent] whereas the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category increased 16 percent [100(463,534–398,835)/398,835 = 16 percent].

- Both the Hispanic and Not Hispanic populations (not separated in table 1) followed a similar pattern, with increases in the population reporting only one race and decreases in the population reporting two or more races. The percentage point change was greater for the Hispanic population.

The Modified Race Data Summary File was used for the bridging after one further modification was made to the file. For bridging, the Asian category was combined with the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category. These two categories were combined for the bridging because:

1. These two categories were combined under the 1977 standards to which NCHS is bridging.
2. The number of NHIS respondents in the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category is too small to keep this category separate.

Thus, the five single-race categories on the Modified Race Data Summary File were reduced to four single-race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), Black or African American (Black), and White) and the 26 multiple-race groups were reduced to 11 multiple-race groups corresponding to the four single-race categories (AIAN/API; AIAN/Black; AIAN/White; API/Black; API/White; Black/White; AIAN/API/Black; AIAN/API/White; AIAN/Black/White; API/Black/White; and AIAN/API/Black/White) (See text table B). Note that combining the Asian and NHOPI categories reduced the number of multiple-race persons because multiple-race Asian/NHOPI persons were then classified as single-race API.

Table B. List of the 11 multiple-race groups used for bridging

1.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander
2.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American
3.	American Indian or Alaska Native; White
4.	Asian or Pacific Islander; Black or African American
5.	Asian or Pacific Islander; White
6.	Black or African American; White
7.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black or African American
8.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; White
9.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Black or African American; White
10.	Asian or Pacific Islander; Black or African American; White
11.	American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black or African American; White

Examination of the Modified Race Data Summary File showed that for the United States as a whole, 0.9 percent of the population is in the AIAN only category, 4.0 percent in the API only category, 12.7 percent in the Black only category, 81.1 percent in the White only category, and 1.3 percent in multiple-race groups (table 2). The percent in single-race categories varies by State (see table 2). In most States, the percent in the AIAN-only category is under 1 percent; however, a few States, namely Alaska, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, and Oklahoma have more than 5 percent in the AIAN-only category. Most States have single-race API populations of less than 5 percent; however, California has a single-race API population of 11.8 percent and Hawaii has a single-race API population of 56.7 percent. The percent single-race Black is less than 30 percent in most States; the District of Columbia has 61.1 percent in the Black only category. The percent single-race White is above 70 percent in most States; the District of Columbia and Hawaii being exceptions with single-race White populations of less than 35 percent.

Tables 3 and 4 show the distribution of the multiple-race population by State. About one-half of the total U.S. multiple-race population resides in just six States; 19.4 percent residing in California, 6.5 percent in New York, and 4–5 percent each in Texas, Hawaii, Florida, and Washington. Within individual States, the percent of the State's population that identifies as multiple-race generally is less than 2 percent (table 4). Only in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Washington does the multiple-race population comprise more than 2 percent of the State population. The percent multiple-race also varies with age; in the United States as a whole, 2.4 percent of persons under 18 years of age are in multiple-race groups compared with 0.9 percent of persons 18 years and over (table 4). The AIAN/White, API/White, and Black/White groups are the three largest multiple-race groups, comprising 30 percent, 31 percent, and 23 percent of the total multiple-race population, respectively (see table 3). As can be gleaned from the size of the individual multiple-race groups within States, for many, county-sex-Hispanic origin and age combinations, the population counts for specific multiple-race groups in Census 2000 is zero.

National Health Interview Survey Data

Data from the pooled 1997–2000 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) were used to develop models for bridging the Census 2000 multiple-race population to single-race categories (21–24). The NHIS is the Nation's primary source of general health information for the resident civilian noninstitutionalized population. NHIS is an annual survey sponsored by NCHS and conducted by the Census Bureau. NHIS has a stratified multistage probability design (25). Data are reported for households, families, and persons. Each year about 40,000 households are sampled, or about 100,000 persons.

NHIS provides a unique opportunity to investigate multiple-race groups. Since 1982, NHIS has allowed all respondents to report more than one race and has also asked respondents

reporting multiple races to choose a "primary" race. The respondent is handed a flashcard with numbered race categories and the interviewer asks: "What race[does/do][name/you] consider[himself/herself/yourself] to be? Please select one or more of these categories." For the 1997–2000 NHIS surveys, the flashcard included the 16 categories: White, Black/African American, Indian (American), Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Other Pacific Islander, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian, and Some other race. A respondent who selects more than one category is asked the follow-up question: "Which of these groups would you say best represents your race?" Obtaining primary race data using this procedure is assumed to be consistent with obtaining race data under the 1977 single-race standards.

For bridging, the first 15 race categories on the flashcard were recoded to one of the 4 single-race categories specified in the 1977 standards: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White. Although the 1997 standards separate Asians from Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, the combined group was used for the bridging because the combined group is the one specified in the 1977 standards and because the number of NHIS respondents in the 1997–2000 NHIS samples who were in the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category is too small to keep them separate. Note that this recoding resulted in a decrease in the number of multiple-race respondents. For example, a respondent who reported the two race categories, Japanese and Hawaiian, was recoded to the single-race category, Asian or Other Pacific Islander. One further simplification of the race responses, consistent with adjustments made to the Census race data, was made for the bridging. If a multiple-race response included the category "Some other race," the "Some other race" category was dropped. For example, respondents who reported Black and "Some other race" were recoded to the Black only category; respondents who reported American Indian or Alaska Native, White, and "Some other race" were recoded to the American Indian or Alaska Native and White group. The recoding resulted in four single-race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian or Pacific Islander (API), Black or African American (Black), and White) and the 11 multiple-race groups corresponding to the four single-race categories (AIAN/API, AIAN/Black, AIAN/White, API/Black, API/White, Black/White, AIAN/API/Black, AIAN/API/White, AIAN/Black/White, API/Black/White, AIAN/API/Black/White) (See text table B).

Of the 398,693 respondents in the 1997–2000 NHIS samples, 4,898 respondents (1.2 percent) had a race response that placed them in one of the 11 multiple-race groups listed previously. Of these, 3,956 (81 percent) selected a primary race. Only multiple-race respondents who reported a primary race when responding to the follow-up race question were included in the bridging because the purpose of the bridging was to make single-race assignments. The AIAN/White, API/White, and Black/White groups were the three largest multiple-race groups and accounted for 79 percent of multiple-race respondents (table 5). The likelihood of not providing a primary race differed across the 11 multiple-race groups, ranging from 6 to 75 percent (table 5). Among multiple-race respondents who chose a primary race, the likelihood of choosing a particular primary race differed across the 11 multiple-race groups (table 6). For example, the likelihood of choosing API as primary race was about 36 percent for respondents in the API/Black group compared with about 51 percent for respondents in the API/White group.

Bridging Methodology

Bridging Models

Regression models relating person-level and county-level covariates to the selection of a particular primary race by members of the 11 possible multiple-race groups corresponding to the 4 single-race categories used under the 1977 standards were fitted to 4 years of NHIS data (1997–2000). Separate bridging models were developed for the six multiple-race groups that had more than 100 respondents who chose a primary race. There were five two-race groups with more than 100 respondents, namely, the AIAN/Black, AIAN/White, API/Black, API/White, and Black/White groups. For each of these, a logistic regression model was developed. There was one three-race group with more than 100 respondents, the AIAN/Black/White group. For this group, a multi-logit model that allowed three responses was developed. For the five remaining multiple-race groups, the AIAN/API, AIAN/API/Black, AIAN/API/White, API/Black/White, and AIAN/API/Black/White groups, a composite multi-logit model that allowed four responses was fit using all multiple-race respondents. The composite model was used to make assignments for these groups because they had too few respondents in the 1997–2000 NHIS sample to support fitting separate models. The composite model included three indicator variables so that most of the 11 multiple-race groups could be specified. The three indicator variables in the model were: not AIAN, not API, and not Black. Note that because no indicator variable was included for "not White," the composite model does not differentiate between all groups (for example the API/Black and API/Black/White groups). The assumption behind use of the composite model is that the associations between the covariates and primary race for the smaller multiple-race groups can be approximated using the associations for the larger multiple-race groups. Although evidence suggests that separate models for each multiple-race group would be preferable to the composite model, the composite model approach necessitated by the data limitations was considered reasonable. Further, the impact of any poorer assignment resulting from use of the composite model will be minimal given that only 4.3 percent of the Census 2000 multiple-race population is in the five multiple-race groups for which the composite model provides estimates.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The bridging models included both demographic and contextual covariates. All models included age in single years, sex, and Hispanic origin (Hispanic or Latino, or not Hispanic or Latino). While there are probably many individual-level covariates that influence an individual's choice of primary race, these three variables were the only person-level variables available on both the NHIS and the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary files. As county of residence is available on in-house NHIS files and on the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File, a number of county-level contextual variables could be included in the models. The region of each respondent's county of residence (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), the level of urbanization of the respondent's county of residence (26), and the percent of that county's residents who reported more than one race were included in all models. County-specific single-race population percents (the percentage of a county's residents who reported their race as AIAN only, the percentage of a county's residents who reported their race as API only, and the percentage of a county's residents who reported their race as Black only) were included in the bridging models when appropriate. For example, the percent single-race AIAN was included in the model for AIAN/White respondents, but not in the model for Black/White respondents. Percent single-race White was not included in any of the models. All three of the single-race percent variables were included in the composite model. The county-specific multiple-race and single-race population percents used in the modeling were derived from the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File. The form of the county-specific single-race percent variables differed across models. The logarithm of percent single-race AIAN improved the fit for the AIAN/White respondents, indicating that reporting AIAN as a primary race increases slowly as the percentage of single-race AIAN in the county increases. For Black/White respondents, the square of the percent single-race Black improved the model fit, indicating that the probability of a respondent's primary race being Black increased relatively rapidly as the percentage of county residents who reported themselves as single-race Black increased. The logarithm of percent single-race AIAN was used in the composite model.

The composite model produces predicted probabilities of selecting AIAN, API, and Black as primary race and the probability of selecting White as primary race as 1- (probability AIAN + probability API + probability Black). When obtaining the model coefficients for the AIAN, API, or Black primary race outcomes, the parameter estimate for the corresponding indicator variable (not AIAN, not API, or not Black) was constrained to zero. For example, the coefficient for the indicator variable "not AIAN" was constrained to zero when obtaining the coefficients for the primary race outcome AIAN. To obtain the predicted probabilities of selecting a particular primary race that are associated with each of the five multiple-race groups for which the composite model was used, the predicted probabilities for the applicable single-race categories were rescaled to sum to 1.0, after excluding the probabilities for the inapplicable categories. For example, to obtain the probabilities of selecting AIAN or API as primary race for the AIAN/API group, the probabilities for Black and White were excluded and the probabilities for AIAN and API were rescaled to sum to one.

All models were fit using STATA software (27). The NHIS survey weights and the stratification and clustering aspects of the NHIS survey design were incorporated in the models.

Both the strength and direction of the associations estimated by the bridging models differ across the race groups (tables 7 and 8). For example, increasing age is associated with a higher likelihood of choosing Black as primary race among the AIAN/Black/White respondents and with a decreased likelihood of choosing AIAN among the AIAN/White respondents. Hispanic or Latino origin is associated with a higher likelihood of choosing AIAN as primary race among the AIAN/White respondents. Respondents in the AIAN/Black/White group who reside in the Northeast and South are less likely than those who reside in the West to choose AIAN as primary race. As the percent single-race AIAN in a county increases, respondents in the AIAN/Black group and respondents in the AIAN/White group are both more likely to choose AIAN as primary race. As the percent single-race Black in a county increases, respondents in the Black/White group are more likely to choose Black as primary race. Living in an area with a relatively high proportion of multiple-race persons increases the likelihood of primary race reported as API among the API/White respondents and decreases the likelihood of reporting Black as primary race among the AIAN/Black respondents.

Given that the largest multiple-race groups have the greatest influence on the estimates from the composite model, it is not surprising that the relationships between the demographic covariates and the primary race outcomes for the composite model are similar to those observed for the models fit to individual multiple-race groups (table 8). However, there are some regional differences, perhaps attributable to clustering of smaller multiple-race groups.

National Health Interview Survey Bridging Proportions

For each combination of county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin, the regression coefficients obtained from the bridging models were used to generate the probabilities of selecting each possible primary race by the respondents from the 11 multiple-race groups. For example, two probabilities were generated for the AIAN/White group (for each county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination): the probability of selecting AIAN as the primary race and the complement, the probability of selecting White as the primary race. The probabilities for persons 69 years of age were assigned to persons 70 years of age and over, because the number of NHIS respondents at these older ages was small and not well distributed

across the multiple-race groups. The result was a set of 28 probabilities, one for selecting each possible primary race in each of the 11 multiple-race groups, for each county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination. These probabilities are referred to as the NHIS bridging proportions.

The distributions of the NHIS bridging proportions for each multiple-race group, after deleting proportions for those counties, single year of age, sex, Hispanic origin, and multiple-race group combinations with zero population counts on the Modified Race Data Summary File, are shown in table 9. As can be seen, the NHIS bridging proportions show great variation. For the multiple-race groups for which separate models were fit, the mean of the proportions for allocation to AIAN ranged from 0.186 (the AIAN/Black group) to 0.404 (the AIAN/API group), and the mean of the proportions for allocation to API ranged from 0.237 to 0.596; for allocation to Black they ranged from 0.572 to 0.814, and for allocation to White they ranged from 0.233 to 0.795. For the AIAN/API/White, API/Black/White, and AIAN/API/Black/White groups, for which the composite model was used, the means of the NHIS bridging proportions for allocation to White were high, while the means of the proportions for allocation to the other categories were low. For example, for the AIAN/API/White group, the mean of the proportions for allocation to White was 0.93 and the mean of the proportions for allocation to AIAN and API were 0.02 and 0.04, respectively.

The variation observed in the NHIS bridging proportions is consistent with the idea that the NHIS Regression bridging method is a better predictor of primary race than other methods. The observed variation in the proportions indicates that by incorporating person-level and county-level covariates, the bridging models have attempted to adjust for the variation across counties in the distribution of age, sex, Hispanic origin, and the multiple-race groups. Although additional individual-level variables are likely to continue to be unavailable for estimating population denominators, additional contextual information, such as income levels or measures of segregation (e.g., the isolation index), may improve future prediction of primary race.

Bridged-Race Population Estimates

Bridged Estimates for April 1, 2000

The Census Bureau applied the NHIS bridging proportions generated by NCHS for each combination of county, single year of age, sex, Hispanic origin and multiple-race group to the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File (with the Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories combined). This application resulted in seven fractional population counts for each of the four single-race categories (AIAN, API, Black, and White) in each combination of county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination. For example, for each county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination, seven fractional White population counts were obtained (one each from the AIAN/White count, the API/White count, the Black/White count, the AIAN/API/White count, the AIAN/Black/White count, the API/Black/White count, and the AIAN/API/Black/White count). The bridged population counts for each of the four racial categories were obtained by summing the seven fractional counts and the single-race count for the given racial category within each county-age-sex-Hispanic origin combination. The resulting file was sorted by county, age, sex, Hispanic origin, and race category; then a progressive rounding procedure was applied (28). The rounding procedure had two purposes:

1. To obtain integer values for all of the population counts on the file,
2. To ensure that within each county, age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination, the sum of the bridged AIAN, API, Black, and White counts equals the sum of the single-race and multiple-race counts on the Modified Race Data Summary File.

The resulting data file is referred to as the Bridged Modified Race Summary File, Census 2000 (11).

Of the 3,752,953 multiple-race persons in Census 2000, 320,331 (9 percent) were bridged to American Indian or Alaska Native, 560,160 (15 percent) were bridged to Asian or Pacific Islander, 890,185 (24 percent) were bridged to Black, and 1,981,638 (53 percent) were bridged to White. These allocations had different impacts on the size of the single-race population counts because of the relative sizes of the single- and multiple-race populations. Tables 10–14 show the bridged and enumerated population counts for the United States and for each State and the District of Columbia. Each table shows the bridged population count for April 1, 2000, the enumerated single-race (AIAN only, API only, Black only, and White only) count for April 1, 2000, an "all inclusive" count (the single-race count plus counts for all of the multiple-race groups that include the specific single-race category) for April 1, 2000, and the 1990-based postcensal population estimate for July 1, 2000. Each table also shows the percent difference between the bridged and single-race counts and between the all-inclusive and single-race counts, as well as the percent of the multiple-race population that was bridged. It should be noted that the sum of the all-inclusive counts for the four single-race categories is more than the total population because each multiple-race person is included in more than one all-inclusive count. For example, an AIAN/Black person would be included in both the all-inclusive AIAN count and the all-inclusive Black count. The all-inclusive count for each race group can be divided into single-race and multiple-race individuals. The relative sizes of the single-race and multiple-race components of the all-inclusive count provide an indicator of the potential impact of bridging. As the relative size of the multiple-race component increases, the potential impact of bridging on the population estimates increases.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For the United States as a whole, the bridged AIAN population count is 12.0 percent higher than the single-race count (tables 10 and 14). For the States and the District of Columbia, the bridged counts are from 3.6 to 27.6 percent higher than the single-race counts. For 18 States, the bridged count is less than 10 percent higher than the single-race count; for 28 States, it is 10–20 percent higher; and for 5 States, it is more than 20 percent higher. Arizona, California, and Oklahoma, the States with the three largest AIAN populations, have bridged AIAN counts that are 4.4, 17.4, and 13.7 percent, respectively, higher than the single-race counts. For about half of the States, the all-inclusive AIAN count is 90 to 200 percent higher than the single-race AIAN population count, meaning that in these States, the number of multiple-race persons who mentioned AIAN as one of their races nearly equals or exceeds the number of single-race AIAN persons. Thus, in many States, the size of the multiple-race AIAN population relative to the single-race AIAN population is large and the potential impact of bridging on the AIAN population is large. For the United States as a whole, 20.5 percent of the multiple-race population that reported AIAN as one of their racial categories was bridged to AIAN. For the States and the District of Columbia, the percent of the AIAN multiple-race population that was bridged to AIAN ranged from 3.4 percent to 44.8 percent. For Arizona, California, and Oklahoma, the percent of the AIAN multiple-race population bridged to AIAN is 37.1, 35.8, and 31.4, respectively.

For the United States as a whole, the bridged API population count is 5.0 percent higher than the single-race API count (tables 11 and 14). For all of the States except Hawaii, the bridged API count is 2.6 to 8.2 percent higher than the single-race count. In Hawaii, the bridged API count is 19.8 percent higher than the single-race count. For the States and the District of Columbia, the all-inclusive API counts range from 7.2 to 47.6 percent higher than the single-race API counts, with 22 States having all-inclusive counts that are 10 to 20 percent higher and 19 States having all-inclusive counts that are 20 to 30 percent higher. With the exception of Hawaii, from 12.7 to 41.2 percent of the State multiple-race populations (that have API as one of their races) were bridged to API. In Hawaii, 74.6 percent of the API multiple-race population was bridged to the API category.

For the United States as a whole, the bridged Black population count is 2.5 percent higher than the single-race count (tables 12 and 14). For 35 States and the District of Columbia, the bridged count is less than 10 percent higher than the single-race count. The bridged counts for nine States are 10 to 20 percent higher than the single-race counts, and six States have bridged counts that are more than 20 percent higher than their single-race counts. Generally, the States with bridged counts that are more than 10 percent higher than the single-race counts have relatively small Black populations (less than 100,000 persons). The all-inclusive Black counts for the States range from 0.7 to 61.3 percent higher than the single-race counts. For most States, the all-inclusive count is less than 15 percent higher than the single-race Black count. For the United States as a whole, 63.6 percent of the multiple-race population that reported Black as one of their racial categories was bridged to Black. For the 50 States, the percent of the Black multiple-race population that was bridged to the Black racial category ranged from 52.7 to 76.3 percent. For the District of Columbia, 84.2 percent of the multiple-race population that reported Black as one of their races was bridged to Black. Because of the relative sizes of the multiple-race and single-race Black populations, the bridged Black population counts tend to be relatively close to the single-race counts.

The bridged White population counts for the United States and all but seven States are only 0.5–1.0 percent higher than the single-race White counts (tables 13 and 14). The seven States with increases greater than 1.0 percent are the seven States with the highest percent multiple-race in their populations. Hawaii, with 15.2 percent of its population reporting multiple races (and with the all-inclusive White count 55.7 percent higher than the single-race count), experienced the largest percentage increase in the White population. The bridged White count in Hawaii is 14.8 percent higher than the single-race count. The bridged White count in Alaska is 3.2 percent higher than the single-race White count and in Oklahoma it is 3.0 percent higher. For the States and the District of Columbia, the all-inclusive White population count generally is within 2 percent of the single-race White count. Hawaii is an exception, with an all-inclusive White count 55.7 percent higher than its single-race count. For the United States as a whole, 59.5 percent of the multiple-race population that reported White as one of their races was bridged to the White racial category. For the States and the District of Columbia, the percent of the multiple-race population reporting White as one of their races that was bridged to White ranged from a low of 26.6 percent in Hawaii and 36.2 percent in the District of Columbia to 76.0 percent in Vermont. Generally, for the States, about one-half to three-fourths of the multiple-race population was bridged to White. However, because of the relative sizes of the single-race White population and the multiple-race population, the bridged White population counts tend to be relatively close to the single-race White counts.

As tables 10–14 have shown, the relative size of the multiple-race and single-race populations varies considerably across States and across the four racial categories. The percent of the multiple-race population bridged to a particular single-race category also varies considerably, and this percent together with the relative sizes of the multiple- and single-race populations results in varying impacts of the bridging on the single-race counts. To summarize for the United States as a whole, the AIAN, API, Black, and White bridged population counts are 12.0, 5.0, 2.5, and 0.5 percent, respectively, higher than the corresponding Census 2000 single-race counts. Thus, the bridging has the most impact on the AIAN and API populations, a small impact on the Black population and a negligible

impact on the White population. The rank order of the percentage increase in the single-race counts after bridging parallels the relative sizes of the multiple- and single-race populations: the AIAN, API, Black, and White multiple-race counts being 58.8, 12.9, 3.9, and 2.5 percent, respectively, of the corresponding single-race populations. At the subnational level, there is considerably more variation than observed at the national level.

Bridged Postcensal Population Estimates

Postcensal population estimates are estimates made for the years following a census, before the next census has been taken. National postcensal estimates are derived by updating the resident population enumerated in the decennial census using the components of population change approach. The following algorithm is used by the Census Bureau to update the decennial census counts:

(1) decennial census enumerated population count

(2) + births to U.S. resident women,

(3) – deaths to U.S. residents,

(4) + net international immigration,

(5) + net movement of U.S. Armed Forces and civilian citizens of the United States.

Subnational postcensal estimates are derived using an approach similar to that used to derive the national postcensal estimates, but additional data sources that account for migration within the United States are also used.

The Census Bureau annually produces a series of postcensal estimates that includes estimates for the current data year and revised estimates for earlier years. Estimates for earlier years in a given series are revised to reflect changes in the components of change data sets (for example, a preliminary natality file is replaced with a final natality file). The last year in a series is used to name the series. For example, the Vintage 2001 postcensal series has estimates for July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001; the Vintage 2002 postcensal series has estimates for July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002. The July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001, estimates from the Vintage 2001 and Vintage 2002 series differ.

The Census Bureau has produced a postcensal series of estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States based on Census 2000 by applying the components of population change to the Modified Race Data Summary File (with single-year of age detail). These postcensal estimates have race data for 31 race groups, in accordance with the 1997 race and ethnicity standards.

While the bridging methodology was being developed, the Census Bureau extended the 1990-based series of postcensal estimates of the resident population to July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001, so that NCHS could compile vital rates for these years. NCHS used these 1990-based estimates to calculate race-specific birth rates for 2000 and 2001 and death rates for 2000 (6–9). When the bridging methodology was finalized, the Census Bureau applied the NHIS bridging proportions to the 31-race group 2000-based postcensal population estimates for July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002, to obtain bridged Vintage 2001 and Vintage 2002 postcensal estimates for the four single-race categories specified in the 1977 standards (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White) (12,13). NCHS has used these 2000-based bridged postcensal estimates to revise the previously published birth rates for 2001 and to compile preliminary death rates for 2001 (16,17,19,20).

Table 15 compares the 1990-based and 2000-based Vintage 2001 postcensal population estimates for the resident population of the United States. The 2000-based estimates generally are larger than the 1990-based estimates. The size of the difference between the 1990-based and 2000-based estimates varies according to race category and Hispanic origin. For July 1, 2001, the 2000-based estimate of the AIAN population is 23.4 percent higher than the 1990-based estimate, while the 2000-based estimates for the other three racial categories are 2.0 to 4.8 percent higher than the corresponding 1990-based estimates. The largest differences between the 1990-based and 2000-based postcensal estimates occur for the Hispanic population. For July 1, 2001, the 2000-based estimate of the Hispanic AIAN population is 68.2 percent higher than the 1990-based estimate; the 2000-based estimate of the Hispanic Black population is 17.0 percent lower than the 1990-based estimate.

Bridged Intercensal Population Estimates

Intercensal population estimates are estimates made for years between two completed decennial censuses. Converting the 1990-based postcensal estimates of the resident U.S. population for 1990–2000 to intercensal estimates involves accounting for differences between the 1990-based postcensal estimates for 2000 and the April 1, 2000, census counts. The postcensal estimates for 1990 to 2000 were produced, as described above. For April 1, 2000, the postcensal procedure gave a national resident population estimate of 274,608,346. For the same date, the 2000 census enumerated a population of 281,421,906, which was 6,813,560 higher than the postcensal estimate. The difference between the census and the postcensal estimate is known as the "error of closure." The error of closure of 6.8 million obtained for Census 2000 is not distributed uniformly by age and sex. It is greater for males both in absolute number and in percentage (the census counts exceed the postcensal estimate by 3,764,441 or 2.7 percent) than for females (3,049,119 or 2.1 percent). With regard to age, the direction of error is not the same for all age groups; for the age groups under age 85, the census enumeration exceeds the postcensal estimate, while for the age group 85 years and over, the 2000 postcensal estimate exceeds the census enumeration. A large proportion of error of closure, nearly 70 percent, is concentrated in ages 5–34. The difference between the intercensal and postcensal estimates will be largest for

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

the subgroups with the largest error of closure.

Intercensal population estimates for 1990 to 2000 are derived from the postcensal estimates by distributing the error of closure over the decade by month. The method used for the 1990s for distributing the error of closure is the same as that used for the 1980s. The method produces an intercensal estimate as a function of time and the postcensal estimates, by the following mathematical expression:

$$P_t = Q_t \left[\frac{P_{3653}}{Q_{3653}} \right]^{t/3653}$$

Where t = time (in days) elapsed since April 1, 1990

P_t = population estimate at time t

Q_t = postcensal estimate at time t

P_{3653} = April 1, 2000, census count

Q_{3653} = April 1, 2000, postcensal estimate

Derivation of the race-specific intercensal population estimates for the 1990s was complicated because the race data on the 1990 census were collected in accordance with the 1977 standards on race and ethnicity, while the race data on the 2000 census were collected in accordance with the 1997 standards. The race classification used for the bridged-race intercensal estimates is consistent with the four single-race categories enumerated in the 1990 census (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, and White). To produce the race-specific intercensal estimates, the Census Bureau used the methodology described above to distribute the difference between the 1990-based postcensal estimates of the April 1, 2000, resident population and the April 1, 2000, bridged-race population estimates (11,29). The bridged-race intercensal estimates were produced by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

NCHS is using the intercensal population estimates to revise birth and death rates for 1991–1999 that were previously calculated using the 1990-based postcensal population estimates (17,19). It should be noted that the intercensal estimates that are being used by NCHS to calculate revised vital rates differ slightly from those used by NCI. NCI, in collaboration with the Epidemiology Program of the Hawaii Cancer Research Center, has adjusted the Census Bureau's estimates of the White and API populations for Hawaii. The adjustment reduces the White population and increases the API population.

Summary

The use of two different standards for collection of race and ethnicity data during the transition to full implementation of the revised OMB standards is a significant concern for many data systems, whether Federal, State, or local. Many data systems use population counts or estimates to create rates, and for these it is essential to have comparable concepts of race in the data systems used for numerators and denominators of rates. In addition to describing the bridging methodology employed by NCHS to convert Census 2000 race data to the 1977 race and ethnicity standards, this document makes available specific tabulations to aid the data user in evaluating the results of this methodology. It is important to note, when assessing bridging methodologies, that the goal of bridging is to correctly determine the size of the single-race groups, not to correctly determine how *each* individual would have reported his or her race under a single-race system.

Research on race-bridging methodology continues at NCHS, in conjunction with staff at the U.S. Census Bureau. Further work may include adding more years of NHIS data to the sample, changing or adding contextual variables in the statistical models, and employing data from the Census Quality Survey. Work will also continue on bringing Federal data systems into compliance with the 1997 revised race and ethnicity standards, with the goal of removing the need for bridging race data.

References

1. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of Federal data on race and ethnicity, Federal Register 62FR58781–58790, October 30, 1997. http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/foreg/ombdir15.html.
2. Office of Management and Budget. Race and ethnic standards for Federal statistics and administrative reporting. Statistical Policy Directive 15, 1977.
3. Bureau of the Census. Overview of race and Hispanic origin. Census 2000 Brief. March 2001.
4. Office of Management and Budget. Provisional guidance on the implementation of the 1997 standards for the collection of Federal data on race and ethnicity. December 15, 2000. http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/re_app-ctables.pdf.
5. Schenker N, Parker JD. From single-race reporting to multiple-race reporting: using imputation methods to bridge the transition. Stat Med 22: 1571–87, 2003.
6. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, and Park MM. Births: Final data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
7. Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, and Smith BL. Deaths: Final data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 15. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
8. Anderson RN. Deaths: Leading causes for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 16. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
9. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Menacker F, Park MM, Sutton PD. Births: Final data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 51 no 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.
10. Census 2000 Modified Race Data [MR(31)-CO.txt], prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2002. Available on the Internet at http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates_dataset.php#mrd
11. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the April 1, 2000, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on

the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm. 2003.

12. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000 and July 1, 2001, United States resident population from the Vintage 2001 postcensal series by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm. 2003.
13. National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2002, United States resident population from the Vintage 2002 postcensal series by State, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm. 2003.
14. National Center for Health Statistics. Bridged-race intercensal estimates of the July 1, 1990-July 1, 1999, United States resident population by State, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute. Available on the Internet at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm. 2003.
15. Parker JD, Schenker N, Ingram DD, Weed JA, Heck KE, Madans JH. Bridging between two standards for collecting information on race and ethnicity and application to Census 2000 and vital rates. Public Health Reports (in press).
16. Ventura SJ, Hamilton BE, Sutton PD. Revised birth and fertility rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 51 no 4. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
17. Arias E, Anderson RN, Kung HC, Murphy S, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 52 (forthcoming). Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
18. Anderson RN, Arias E. The effect of revised populations on mortality statistics for the United States, 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 51 no 9. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
19. Hamilton BE, Sutton PD, Ventura SJ. Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States. National vital statistics reports; vol 51 no 12. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
20. Arias E, Smith BL. Deaths: Preliminary data for 2001. National vital statistics reports; vol 51 no 5. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2003.
21. National Center for Health Statistics. 1997 NHIS Survey questionnaires, flashcards, field representative manual. //ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Survey_Questionnaires/NHIS/1997/.
22. National Center for Health Statistics. 1998 NHIS Survey questionnaires, flash cards, field representative manual, survey flowchart. //ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Survey_Questionnaires/NHIS/1998/.
23. National Center for Health Statistics. 1999 NHIS Survey questionnaires, flash cards, field representative manual, survey flowchart. //ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Survey_Questionnaires/NHIS/1999/.
24. National Center for Health Statistics. 2000 NHIS Survey questionnaires, flash cards, field representative manual, survey flowchart. //ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Survey_Questionnaires/NHIS/2000/.
25. Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, and Parsons VL. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(130). 2000.
26. Eberhardt MS, Ingram DD, Makuc DM, et al. Urban and Rural Health Chartbook. Health United States, 2001. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.
27. StataCorp. Stata Statistical Software: Release 6.0. College Station, TX: Stata Corporation. 1999.
28. Arriaga EE, Johnson PD, Jamison E. Population analysis with microcomputers. Vol II: Software and documentation. Bureau of the Census. 1994.
29. U.S. Census Bureau. National population estimates for the 1990s: Monthly resident population by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. http://eire.census.gov/popest/archives/national/nat_90s_detail/nat_90s_1.php.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Summary of modified race and Census 2000 race distributions for the resident population of the United States

Population	Modified race data summary file		Census 2000	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Total resident population	281,421,906	100.0	281,421,906	100.0
One race population	277,524,266	98.6	274,595,678	97.6
Specified race only[2]	277,524,226	98.6	259,236,605	92.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,663,818	0.9	2,475,956	0.9
Asian	10,589,265	3.8	10,242,998	3.6
Black or African American	35,704,124	12.7	34,658,190	12.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	462,534	0.2	398,835	0.1
White	228,104,485	81.1	211,460,626	75.1
Some other race only	...	...	15,359,073	5.5
Two races population	3,578,053	1.3	6,368,075	2.3
Specified race only[2]	3,578,053	1.3	3,366,517	1.2
Specified race and Some other race	...	...	3,001,558	1.1
Three or more races population	319,627	0.1	458,153	0.2
Specified races only[2]	319,627	0.1	297,298	0.1
Specified races and Some other race	...	...	160,855	0.1

... Category not applicable.

[1]Percent of total resident population.

[2]Specified race—A specified race response is a response of one or more of the five race categories specified in the 1997 standards on race and ethnicity.

Table 2. Distribution of the resident population according to race and State: United States, April 1, 2000

State	Single-race category				Multiple-race
	AIAN[1]	API[2]	Black[3]	White	
	Percent of total population				
United States	0.9	4.0	12.7	81.1	1.3
Alabama	0.5	0.8	26.1	71.9	0.8
Alaska	15.7	4.7	3.7	71.2	4.6
Arizona	5.2	2.1	3.3	88.1	1.3
Arkansas	0.7	0.9	15.7	81.7	1.1
California	1.2	11.8	7.0	77.8	2.2
Colorado	1.2	2.5	4.0	90.7	1.6
Connecticut	0.3	2.6	9.8	86.1	1.1
Delaware	0.4	2.2	19.6	76.7	1.1
District of Columbia	0.3	2.8	61.1	34.5	1.3
Florida	0.4	1.8	15.2	81.6	1.0
Georgia	0.3	2.3	29.0	67.6	0.9
Hawaii	0.3	56.7	1.9	25.9	15.2
Idaho	1.4	1.1	0.5	95.8	1.3
Illinois	0.3	3.6	15.3	79.9	0.9
Indiana	0.3	1.0	8.5	89.3	0.9
Iowa	0.3	1.3	2.2	95.4	0.8
Kansas	1.0	1.9	5.9	89.8	1.5
Kentucky	0.2	0.8	7.4	90.7	0.8
Louisiana	0.6	1.3	32.6	64.8	0.7
Maine	0.6	0.8	0.6	97.3	0.8
Maryland	0.3	4.1	28.3	66.0	1.3
Massachusetts	0.3	4.0	6.4	88.3	1.1
Michigan	0.6	1.9	14.4	81.9	1.3
Minnesota	1.1	3.0	3.7	91.0	1.2
Mississippi	0.4	0.7	36.4	61.9	0.6
Missouri	0.5	1.2	11.3	85.9	1.1
Montana	6.2	0.6	0.3	91.4	1.5
Nebraska	0.9	1.4	4.1	92.7	1.0
Nevada	1.4	5.3	7.0	84.2	2.1
New Hampshire	0.2	1.4	0.8	96.8	0.8
New Jersey	0.3	6.0	14.4	78.3	1.1
New Mexico	9.8	1.3	2.1	85.4	1.4
New York	0.5	5.9	17.6	74.6	1.3
North Carolina	1.3	1.5	21.8	74.6	0.9
North Dakota	4.9	0.6	0.6	92.9	0.9
Ohio	0.2	1.2	11.6	85.9	1.1
Oklahoma	8.0	1.5	7.7	78.9	4.0
Oregon	1.4	3.4	1.7	91.4	2.1
Pennsylvania	0.2	1.9	10.3	86.9	0.8
Rhode Island	0.6	2.5	5.7	89.9	1.3
South Carolina	0.4	1.0	29.7	68.3	0.7
South Dakota	8.3	0.6	0.7	89.3	1.1
Tennessee	0.3	1.1	16.5	81.3	0.8
Texas	0.7	2.9	11.8	83.7	0.9
Utah	1.4	2.5	0.9	94.0	1.2
Vermont	0.4	0.9	0.5	97.1	1.0
Virginia	0.3	3.9	19.9	74.6	1.3
Washington	1.6	6.1	3.4	86.2	2.6
West Virginia	0.2	0.6	3.2	95.3	0.8
Wisconsin	0.9	1.8	5.8	90.7	0.9
Wyoming	2.3	0.7	0.8	95.1	1.2

[1] American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2] Asian or Pacific Islander.

[3] Black or African American.

NOTE: Table 2 was derived from the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File.

Table 3. Distribution of the multiple-race resident population according to multiple-race group and State: United States, April 1, 2000

State	Total multiple-race		Specific multiple-race group										
			AIAN/[1] API[2]	AIAN/ Black[3]	AIAN/ White	API/ Black	API/ White	Black/ White	AIAN/ API/Black	AIAN/ API/White	AIAN/ Black/White	API/ Black/White	AIAN/API/ Black/White
	Number	Percent	Number of persons										
United States	3,752,953	100.0	67,985	191,261	1,118,466	155,521	1,129,102	878,563	8,283	37,276	117,904	28,527	20,065
Alabama	35,687	1.0	297	2,369	17,779	1,662	5,522	6,704	56	177	831	148	142
Alaska	29,129	0.8	1,068	1,088	17,200	437	5,184	2,603	67	650	607	147	78
Arizona	68,679	1.8	1,218	3,073	24,209	1,749	19,854	14,982	110	677	2,042	505	260
Arkansas	28,420	0.8	226	1,111	16,674	636	3,698	5,032	36	175	593	80	159
California	729,521	19.4	18,669	26,885	186,537	33,007	305,384	114,615	1,945	10,159	20,708	7,143	4,469
Colorado	69,536	1.9	867	2,624	25,945	1,962	19,740	14,460	132	746	2,096	637	327
Connecticut	38,838	1.0	433	3,610	7,915	1,805	8,390	14,104	94	202	1,834	268	183
Delaware	8,884	0.2	81	930	1,657	454	1,802	3,405	20	27	409	53	46
District of Columbia	7,266	0.2	57	1,436	643	728	1,499	2,014	32	30	666	86	75
Florida	165,104	4.4	2,045	7,527	45,246	14,882	43,719	43,562	349	1,032	3,960	1,995	787
Georgia	71,832	1.9	1,087	5,772	19,776	5,228	15,766	19,925	242	475	2,415	627	519
Hawaii	184,310	4.9	4,185	688	6,244	4,178	154,906	2,549	440	8,016	835	1,490	779
Idaho	16,320	0.4	214	162	8,317	125	5,115	1,815	10	178	250	47	87
Illinois	114,489	3.1	2,061	6,524	25,811	4,060	33,890	35,887	235	625	4,117	753	526
Indiana	55,399	1.5	364	1,969	18,393	1,264	10,560	20,199	118	282	1,738	298	214
Iowa	22,809	0.6	236	596	7,198	352	5,133	8,228	26	134	714	109	83
Kansas	40,309	1.1	315	2,013	17,927	871	6,804	10,483	66	223	1,247	219	141
Kentucky	34,095	0.9	224	1,209	13,025	704	5,777	11,610	41	208	869	180	158
Louisiana	32,822	0.9	407	2,781	11,938	1,742	6,233	7,624	89	219	1,347	231	211
Maine	10,513	0.3	65	128	5,454	114	2,334	2,019	4	77	221	49	48
Maryland	66,887	1.8	978	6,706	10,718	4,561	17,374	20,871	245	346	3,867	708	513
Massachusetts	69,013	1.8	886	4,168	13,281	2,864	18,499	25,194	142	337	2,857	409	376
Michigan	129,311	3.4	1,108	8,696	47,965	3,204	23,262	37,165	221	642	5,869	603	576
Minnesota	59,304	1.6	929	2,478	19,038	1,357	13,476	18,583	63	287	2,495	366	232
Mississippi	15,646	0.4	176	1,400	5,372	1,294	2,838	3,667	50	109	474	105	161
Missouri	63,951	1.7	372	3,241	28,469	1,545	11,245	16,283	97	393	1,726	299	281
Montana	13,377	0.4	160	314	9,222	51	2,153	1,069	6	119	208	37	38
Nebraska	16,263	0.4	157	737	5,449	394	3,880	4,903	16	94	501	75	57
Nevada	41,922	1.1	630	1,321	11,262	1,706	16,404	8,442	88	575	941	377	176
New Hampshire	10,041	0.3	85	160	4,170	134	2,739	2,271	9	62	299	41	71
New Jersey	88,969	2.4	2,598	7,534	12,041	5,744	25,471	29,479	265	355	3,936	854	692
New Mexico	25,090	0.7	476	1,174	12,433	424	5,337	4,009	35	227	754	85	136
New York	242,884	6.5	10,700	22,033	32,799	21,557	54,121	85,423	854	779	10,522	2,267	1,829
North Carolina	68,999	1.8	1,008	6,251	19,934	3,366	14,213	20,226	161	399	2,536	487	418
North Dakota	5,935	0.2	84	151	3,391	94	1,132	832	5	34	147	43	22
Ohio	120,796	3.2	701	7,878	35,153	3,063	20,227	45,881	201	478	5,951	694	569
Oklahoma	138,053	3.7	930	7,693	105,353	1,080	8,605	10,626	110	678	2,570	238	170
Oregon	73,277	2.0	908	1,417	33,687	943	21,912	10,766	76	1,037	1,783	406	342
Pennsylvania	96,287	2.6	1,173	7,440	19,290	3,737	19,289	39,081	224	386	4,432	646	589
Rhode Island	13,452	0.4	202	1,625	2,665	400	2,838	4,855	36	68	639	82	42
South Carolina	29,319	0.8	344	2,337	8,996	1,777	5,759	8,358	117	177	1,015	193	246
South Dakota	8,567	0.2	143	291	5,232	74	1,345	1,217	6	35	176	33	15
Tennessee	47,497	1.3	372	2,213	19,333	1,448	9,219	12,988	66	287	1,136	227	208
Texas	195,317	5.2	3,451	8,007	70,475	7,488	52,593	44,373	338	1,365	4,775	1,315	1,137
Utah	27,023	0.7	435	405	8,234	488	12,048	4,501	19	284	384	140	87
Vermont	6,143	0.2	24	101	3,538	52	1,162	962	1	34	198	36	35
Virginia	94,035	2.5	1,068	6,473	18,172	4,845	30,962	26,487	255	608	3,749	835	581
Washington	154,722	4.1	2,962	3,966	48,998	4,776	56,784	27,853	383	2,440	4,124	1,557	879
West Virginia	13,571	0.4	45	375	6,050	190	2,042	4,289	20	62	388	56	54
Wisconsin	47,621	1.3	709	2,092	16,470	767	9,693	15,299	60	216	1,856	234	225
Wyoming	5,719	0.2	52	89	3,388	50	1,170	790	2	51	97	14	16

[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2]Asian or Pacific Islander.

[3]Black or African American.

NOTE: Table 3 was derived from the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File.

Table 4. Distribution of the multiple-race resident population according to age and State: United States, April 1, 2000

State	All ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years and over		
	All races	Multiple-race		All races	Multiple-race		All races	Multiple race	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent
United States	281,421,906	3,752,953	1.3	80,473,265	1,910,926	2.4	200,948,641	1,842,027	0.9
Alabama	4,447,100	35,687	0.8	1,256,169	15,282	1.2	3,190,931	20,405	0.6
Alaska	626,932	29,129	4.6	208,117	17,217	8.3	418,815	11,912	2.8
Arizona	5,130,632	68,679	1.3	1,518,188	37,166	2.4	3,612,444	31,513	0.9
Arkansas	2,673,400	28,420	1.1	760,509	12,329	1.6	1,912,891	16,091	0.8
California	33,871,648	729,521	2.2	10,234,571	374,233	3.7	23,637,077	355,288	1.5
Colorado	4,301,261	69,536	1.6	1,224,668	36,670	3.0	3,076,593	32,866	1.1
Connecticut	3,405,565	38,838	1.1	925,702	20,375	2.2	2,479,863	18,463	0.7
Delaware	783,600	8,884	1.1	218,250	5,054	2.3	565,350	3,830	0.7
District of Columbia	572,059	7,266	1.3	135,806	2,198	1.6	436,253	5,068	1.2
Florida	15,982,378	165,104	1.0	4,048,632	74,713	1.8	11,933,746	90,391	0.8
Georgia	8,186,453	71,832	0.9	2,414,770	34,907	1.4	5,771,683	36,925	0.6
Hawaii	1,211,537	184,310	15.2	327,251	91,515	28.0	884,286	92,795	10.5
Idaho	1,293,953	16,320	1.3	413,865	8,531	2.1	880,088	7,789	0.9
Illinois	12,419,293	114,489	0.9	3,605,506	61,353	1.7	8,813,787	53,136	0.6
Indiana	6,080,485	55,399	0.9	1,763,386	30,855	1.7	4,317,099	24,544	0.6
Iowa	2,926,324	22,809	0.8	827,983	14,015	1.7	2,098,341	8,794	0.4
Kansas	2,688,418	40,309	1.5	798,418	22,152	2.8	1,890,000	18,157	1.0
Kentucky	4,041,769	34,095	0.8	1,113,644	17,563	1.6	2,928,125	16,532	0.6
Louisiana	4,468,976	32,822	0.7	1,368,029	14,969	1.1	3,100,947	17,853	0.6
Maine	1,274,923	10,513	0.8	335,485	5,220	1.6	939,438	5,293	0.6
Maryland	5,296,486	66,887	1.3	1,492,965	35,530	2.4	3,803,521	31,357	0.8
Massachusetts	6,349,097	69,013	1.1	1,675,113	34,349	2.1	4,673,984	34,664	0.7
Michigan	9,938,444	129,311	1.3	2,884,065	69,385	2.4	7,054,379	59,926	0.8
Minnesota	4,919,479	59,304	1.2	1,434,845	36,282	2.5	3,484,634	23,022	0.7
Mississippi	2,844,658	15,646	0.6	873,214	7,176	0.8	1,971,444	8,470	0.4
Missouri	5,595,211	63,951	1.1	1,594,172	31,691	2.0	4,001,039	32,260	0.8
Montana	902,195	13,377	1.5	257,440	6,790	2.6	644,755	6,587	1.0
Nebraska	1,711,263	16,263	1.0	504,336	9,870	2.0	1,206,927	6,393	0.5
Nevada	1,998,257	41,922	2.1	561,501	22,260	4.0	1,436,756	19,662	1.4
New Hampshire	1,235,786	10,041	0.8	344,165	4,974	1.4	891,621	5,067	0.6
New Jersey	8,414,350	88,969	1.1	2,284,107	42,323	1.9	6,130,243	46,646	0.8
New Mexico	1,819,046	25,090	1.4	564,859	12,809	2.3	1,254,187	12,281	1.0
New York	18,976,457	242,884	1.3	5,211,251	106,659	2.0	13,765,206	136,225	1.0
North Carolina	8,049,313	68,999	0.9	2,193,360	35,946	1.6	5,855,953	33,053	0.6
North Dakota	642,200	5,935	0.9	183,464	3,512	1.9	458,736	2,423	0.5
Ohio	11,353,140	120,796	1.1	3,215,955	66,514	2.1	8,137,185	54,282	0.7
Oklahoma	3,450,654	138,053	4.0	1,002,280	61,705	6.2	2,448,374	76,348	3.1
Oregon	3,421,399	73,277	2.1	944,004	37,014	3.9	2,477,395	36,263	1.5
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	96,287	0.8	3,270,584	53,182	1.6	9,010,470	43,105	0.5
Rhode Island	1,048,319	13,452	1.3	282,616	6,977	2.5	765,703	6,475	0.8
South Carolina	4,012,012	29,319	0.7	1,135,778	14,962	1.3	2,876,234	14,357	0.5
South Dakota	754,844	8,567	1.1	227,481	5,121	2.3	527,363	3,446	0.7
Tennessee	5,689,283	47,497	0.8	1,561,032	22,704	1.5	4,128,251	24,793	0.6
Texas	20,851,820	195,317	0.9	6,546,236	93,847	1.4	14,305,584	101,470	0.7
Utah	2,233,169	27,023	1.2	810,977	17,123	2.1	1,422,192	9,900	0.7
Vermont	608,827	6,143	1.0	166,257	2,766	1.7	442,570	3,377	0.8
Virginia	7,078,515	94,035	1.3	1,937,086	49,630	2.6	5,141,429	44,405	0.9
Washington	5,894,121	154,722	2.6	1,683,019	85,875	5.1	4,211,102	68,847	1.6
West Virginia	1,808,344	13,571	0.8	454,715	6,463	1.4	1,353,629	7,108	0.5
Wisconsin	5,363,675	47,621	0.9	1,532,093	28,305	1.8	3,831,582	19,316	0.5
Wyoming	493,782	5,719	1.2	145,346	2,865	2.0	348,436	2,854	0.8

NOTE: Table 4 was derived from the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File.

Table 5. Number of multiple-race respondents in the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Survey, according to multiple-race group and primary race

Multiple-race group	Total	Primary race				No primary race	
		AIAN[1]	API[2]	Black[3]	White		
	Number					Number	Percent
All groups	4,898	443	565	984	1,964	942	19.2
AIAN/API	27	5	14	...	...	8	29.6
AIAN/Black	393	57	...	301	...	35	8.9
AIAN/White	1,593	353	...	...	1,149	91	5.7
API/Black	130	...	39	70	...	21	16.2
API/White	1,147	...	468	...	454	225	19.6
Black/White	1,138	...	...	515	306	317	27.9
AIAN/API/Black	12	5	4	0	...	3	25.0
AIAN/API/White	70	1	37	...	25	7	10.0
AIAN/Black/White	346	22	...	81	23	220	63.6
API/Black/White	38	0	3	16	7	12	31.6
AIAN/API/Black/White	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0

... Category not applicable.
[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.
[2]Asian or Pacific Islander.
[3]Black or African American.

Table 6. Number of multiple-race respondents in the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Survey that were used for bridging and distribution of primary race, according to multiple-race group

Multiple-race group	Total	Primary race			
		AIAN[1]	API[2]	Black[3]	White
	Number	Percent of multiple-race group[4]			
Total multiple-race sample	3,956	11.2	14.3	24.9	49.6
Groups with more than 100 persons:					
AIAN/Black	358	15.9	...	84.1	...
AIAN/White	1,502	23.5	...	...	76.5
API/Black	109	...	35.8	64.2	...
API/White	922	...	50.8	...	49.2
Black/White	821	...	...	62.7	37.3
AIAN/Black/White	126	17.5	...	64.3	18.3
Groups with fewer than 100 persons:					
AIAN/API	19	---	---	...	...
AIAN/API/Black	9	---	---	---	...
AIAN/API/White	63	1.6	58.7	...	39.7
API/Black/White	26	...	11.5	61.5	26.9
AIAN/API/Black/White	1	---	---	---	---

... Category not applicable.
--- Not calculated.
[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.
[2]Asian or Pacific Islander.
[3]Black or African American.
[4]Percent calculated only for multiple-race groups with sample sizes of 20 or more.

Table 7. Model coefficients from the six separate logistic regression models of primary race according to predicted primary race, National Health Interview Survey 1997–2000

Covariates	Multiple-race group and predicted primary race						
	AIAN[1]/Black	AIAN/White	API[2]/Black[3]	API/White	Black/White	AIAN/Black/White	
	Black	AIAN	Black	API	Black	AIAN	Black
Age (in years) per 10 years	–0.05461	*–0.08968	0.05669	0.09568	0.05532	0.26212	*0.36140
Hispanic origin (yes)	*–1.92602	*0.88834	–0.10458	0.19303	–0.52253	0.35986	–0.83526
Sex (male)	–0.12359	0.00972	0.33642	0.01393	0.11948	–0.43898	0.50777
Region (West reference)							
Northeast	–0.88349	0.21233	–0.45997	–0.05520	–0.25363	*–4.53976	#–3.45593
Midwest	*–1.70126	0.09144	*–3.92403	–0.06453	0.17140	#–3.82328	#–3.79144
South	–0.97935	–0.28494	–1.48264	0.12694	–0.64386	*–5.73385	–2.27313
Urbanization level (Large urban reference)							
Large suburban	–0.44211	–0.22069	1.46590	0.50556	–0.07649	#2.78910	*2.31011
Medium/small metropolitan	0.88281	#–0.44238	1.67953	0.07443	0.28938	*2.27176	0.75477
Nonmetropolitan	–0.38427	–0.13978	0.13301	–0.62956	0.57636	*4.17804	1.64725
Percent AIAN in county[4]	*–0.43045	*0.51235	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.54579	0.39101
Percent API in county	. . .	. . .	–0.13245	0.00735	. . .	. . .	. . .
Percent Black in county[5]	0.0000258	. . .	0.02078	. . .	*0.00079	*0.11100	#0.04985
Percent multiple-race in county	*–0.16934	#–0.07906	0.31250	*0.09791	#0.31679	*–0.23972	–0.02919
Constant	3.08086	–0.70527	0.45883	–1.18887	–0.17533	–0.64594	0.77004

*Coefficient differs from zero, $p < .05$.

#Coefficient differs from zero, $p < .10$.

. . . Variable not in model.

[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2]Asian or Pacific Islander.

[3]Black or African American.

[4]Logarithm of percent AIAN used in AIAN/White and AIAN/Black model.

[5]Square of percent Black used in Black/White and AIAN/Black models.

Table 8. Model coefficients from the composite multi-logit model of primary race according to predicted primary race, National Health Interview Survey 1997–2000

Covariates	Predicted primary race		
	AIAN[1]	API[2]	Black[3]
Not AIAN	–	*2.78725	*2.19772
Not API	*2.83058	–	*3.06153
Not Black	*0.97010	*1.61570	–
Age (in years), per 10 years	–0.03967	0.01946	–0.01691
Hispanic origin (yes)	*0.84013	0.21507	*–0.58721
Sex (male)	0.01914	0.01283	–0.08093
Region (West reference)			
Northeast	*0.59649	–0.13221	0.40115
Midwest	0.43237	–0.15172	0.20136
South	–0.22255	–0.24854	–0.29365
Urbanization level (Large urban reference)			
Large suburban	0.15744	0.46028	0.12070
Medium/small metropolitan	–0.17318	–0.09493	–0.11129
Nonmetropolitan	0.25013	–0.15342	–0.12077
Percent AIAN in county[4]	*0.56512	0.06996	–0.00347
Percent API in county	*0.04203	*0.03741	*0.05396
Percent Black in county	*0.03921	*0.03590	*0.05893
Percent Multiple race in county	*–0.09723	*0.06402	–0.03953
Constant	–5.29417	–5.73987	–5.21431

– Constrained to 0.

*Coefficient differs from zero, $p < 0.05$.

[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2]Asian or Pacific Islander.

[3]Black or African American.

[4]Logarithm of percent AIAN used in model.

Table 9. Distributional characteristics of the NHIS bridging proportions, according to multiple-race group and predicted race

Multiple-race group	Predicted race	Mean	Median	Interquartile range	Minimum	Maximum
Separate bridging models fit:						
AIAN[1]/Black[2]	AIAN	0.186	0.127	0.073–0.233	0.017	0.981
	Black	0.814	0.873	0.767–0.927	0.019	0.983
AIAN/White	AIAN	0.205	0.160	0.107–0.264	0.005	0.906
	White	0.795	0.840	0.736–0.893	0.094	0.996
API[3]/Black	API	0.370	0.284	0.150–0.541	0.010	0.981
	Black	0.630	0.716	0.459–0.851	0.019	0.990
API/White	API	0.327	0.328	0.219–0.409	0.134	0.881
	White	0.673	0.670	0.591–0.781	0.119	0.866
Black/White	Black	0.621	0.622	0.524–0.720	0.226	1.000
	White	0.379	0.378	0.280–0.476	0.000	0.750
AIAN/Black/White	AIAN	0.195	0.124	0.046–0.285	0.002	1.000
	Black	0.572	0.599	0.349–0.801	0.000	0.990
	White	0.233	0.157	0.039–0.380	0.000	0.952
Composite bridging model fit:						
AIAN/API	AIAN	0.404	0.385	0.296–0.500	0.009	0.948
	API	0.596	0.615	0.500–0.704	0.052	0.991
AIAN/API/Black	AIAN	0.286	0.252	0.186–0.369	0.015	0.950
	API	0.253	0.244	0.187–0.291	0.027	0.899
	Black	0.461	0.473	0.352–0.584	0.015	0.872
AIAN/API/White	AIAN	0.024	0.017	0.012–0.030	0.002	0.332
	API	0.043	0.029	0.020–0.041	0.010	0.356
	White	0.933	0.950	0.926–0.963	0.621	0.988
API/Black/White	API	0.104	0.089	0.065–0.119	0.030	0.598
	Black	0.113	0.081	0.053–0.129	0.014	0.730
	White	0.782	0.827	0.742–0.874	0.158	0.946
AIAN/API/Black/White	AIAN	0.010	0.007	0.007–0.021	0.001	0.110
	API	0.009	0.007	0.005–0.010	0.002	0.097
	Black	0.020	0.011	0.006–0.020	0.001	0.324
	White	0.961	0.974	0.958–0.982	0.621	0.994

[1]American Indian or Alaska Native.

[2]Black or African American.

[3]Asian or Pacific Islander.

NOTE: Distributional characteristics of the NHIS bridging proportions include proportions for each county, single year of age, sex, and Hispanic origin combination with nonzero population for the multiple-race group.

Table 10. American Indian or Alaska Native resident population, acccording to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000 Single race[1] (A)	April 1, 2000 Bridged race[2] (B)	April 1, 2000 All inclusive[3] (C)	July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
All persons	Number				Percent		
United States	2,663,818	2,984,150	4,225,058	2,436,153	12.0	58.6	20.5
Alabama	22,973	25,386	44,624	14,588	10.5	94.2	11.1
Alaska	98,741	107,715	119,499	102,921	9.1	21.0	43.2
Arizona	266,547	278,265	298,136	264,034	4.4	11.9	37.1
Arkansas	18,216	20,289	37,190	14,125	11.4	104.2	10.9
California	403,170	472,692	672,542	318,813	17.2	66.8	25.8
Colorado	49,570	57,458	82,307	38,262	15.9	66.0	24.1
Connecticut	10,759	12,827	25,030	8,492	19.2	132.6	14.5
Delaware	2,990	3,306	6,160	2,445	10.6	106.0	10.0
District of Columbia	1,961	2,337	4,900	1,855	19.2	149.9	12.8
Florida	59,401	66,388	120,347	64,119	11.8	102.6	11.5
Georgia	24,008	26,783	54,294	19,440	11.6	126.1	9.2
Hawaii	3,835	4,547	25,022	6,616	18.6	552.5	3.4
Idaho	18,440	20,595	27,658	17,100	11.7	50.0	23.4
Illinois	36,553	43,660	76,452	28,268	19.4	109.2	17.8
Indiana	16,655	19,675	39,733	15,244	18.1	138.6	13.1
Iowa	9,504	10,503	18,491	8,974	10.5	94.6	11.1
Kansas	25,984	30,923	47,916	23,758	19.0	84.4	22.5
Kentucky	8,940	9,684	24,674	6,101	8.3	176.0	4.7
Louisiana	26,086	28,259	43,078	19,729	8.3	65.1	12.8
Maine	7,178	8,226	13,175	5,819	14.6	83.5	17.5
Maryland	16,784	19,682	40,157	16,297	17.3	139.3	12.4
Massachusetts	17,516	20,760	39,563	15,454	18.5	125.9	14.7
Michigan	60,253	74,025	125,330	59,637	22.9	108.0	21.2
Minnesota	56,086	62,673	81,608	59,334	11.7	45.5	25.8
Mississippi	11,906	12,565	19,648	10,753	5.5	65.0	8.5
Missouri	25,782	31,876	60,361	20,961	23.6	134.1	17.6
Montana	56,354	60,001	66,421	57,829	6.5	17.9	36.2
Nebraska	15,634	16,961	22,645	15,405	8.5	44.8	18.9
Nevada	28,282	31,808	43,275	34,624	12.5	53.0	23.5
New Hampshire	3,068	3,767	7,924	2,776	22.8	158.3	14.4
New Jersey	24,013	28,778	51,434	23,398	19.8	114.2	17.4
New Mexico	178,864	185,372	194,099	170,250	3.6	8.5	42.7
New York	101,492	120,355	181,008	77,211	18.6	78.3	23.7
North Carolina	102,355	106,635	133,062	101,588	4.2	30.0	13.9
North Dakota	31,440	32,765	35,274	31,230	4.2	12.2	34.6
Ohio	25,574	32,625	76,505	23,471	27.6	199.2	13.8
Oklahoma	275,558	312,425	393,062	262,207	13.4	42.6	31.4
Oregon	47,627	57,051	86,877	45,469	19.8	82.4	24.0
Pennsylvania	19,782	23,648	53,316	18,699	19.5	169.5	11.5
Rhode Island	5,910	6,720	11,187	5,953	13.7	89.3	15.3
South Carolina	14,391	15,678	27,623	9,883	8.9	91.9	9.7
South Dakota	62,483	65,126	68,381	61,614	4.2	9.4	44.8
Tennessee	15,917	17,384	39,532	12,530	9.2	148.4	6.2
Texas	138,520	152,111	228,068	100,384	9.8	64.6	15.2
Utah	31,154	33,733	41,002	30,615	8.3	31.6	26.2
Vermont	2,482	3,077	6,413	1,437	24.0	158.4	15.1
Virginia	22,747	25,743	53,653	20,078	13.2	135.9	9.7
Washington	96,933	112,006	160,685	104,934	15.5	65.8	23.6
West Virginia	3,668	3,927	10,662	2,568	7.1	190.7	3.7
Wisconsin	48,322	53,095	69,950	48,037	9.9	44.8	22.1
Wyoming	11,410	12,260	15,105	10,824	7.4	32.4	23.0
Not Hispanic or Latino							
United States	2,097,440	2,344,042	3,455,525	2,051,940	11.8	64.7	18.2
Alabama	21,789	24,095	42,783	13,918	10.6	96.4	11.0
Alaska	96,889	105,228	116,696	101,445	8.6	20.4	42.1
Arizona	236,061	244,060	260,718	232,291	3.4	10.4	32.4
Arkansas	16,846	18,778	35,006	12,960	11.5	107.8	10.6
California	183,718	225,265	384,962	193,504	22.6	109.5	20.6
Colorado	29,604	34,425	54,748	26,627	16.3	84.9	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 10. American Indian or Alaska Native resident population, acccording to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Not Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Connecticut	7,453	9,088	20,154	6,409	21.9	170.4	12.9
Delaware	2,376	2,638	5,241	2,198	11.0	120.6	9.1
District of Columbia	1,317	1,593	3,925	1,347	21.0	198.0	10.6
Florida	43,379	48,837	97,336	46,242	12.6	124.4	10.1
Georgia	18,090	20,443	46,233	16,254	13.0	155.6	8.4
Hawaii	2,609	3,064	18,179	4,816	17.4	596.8	2.9
Idaho	15,933	17,630	24,044	14,313	10.7	50.9	20.9
Illinois	18,714	23,937	53,002	18,556	27.9	183.2	15.2
Indiana	13,854	16,464	35,395	13,305	18.8	155.5	12.1
Iowa	8,055	8,876	16,287	7,586	10.2	102.2	10.0
Kansas	22,506	26,757	42,692	20,181	18.9	89.7	21.1
Kentucky	8,044	8,714	23,105	5,437	8.3	187.2	4.4
Louisiana	24,438	26,341	40,243	18,060	7.8	64.7	12.0
Maine	6,959	7,980	12,798	5,651	14.7	83.9	17.5
Maryland	13,670	16,060	34,890	13,560	17.5	155.2	11.3
Massachusetts	12,093	14,664	31,796	11,653	21.3	162.9	13.0
Michigan	53,981	66,146	114,464	53,837	22.5	112.0	20.1
Minnesota	52,351	58,160	75,848	56,143	11.1	44.9	24.7
Mississippi	11,324	11,911	18,648	10,362	5.2	64.7	8.0
Missouri	23,551	29,094	56,444	18,899	23.5	139.7	16.9
Montana	54,526	57,778	63,933	56,190	6.0	17.3	34.6
Nebraska	13,568	14,581	19,757	13,674	7.5	45.6	16.4
Nevada	21,659	24,209	34,211	28,342	11.8	58.0	20.3
New Hampshire	2,747	3,411	7,399	2,581	24.2	169.3	14.3
New Jersey	11,996	15,278	34,839	14,902	27.4	190.4	14.4
New Mexico	162,452	166,399	173,274	157,871	2.4	6.7	36.5
New York	57,365	70,037	121,407	55,342	22.1	111.6	19.8
North Carolina	96,162	99,988	124,872	98,250	4.0	29.9	13.3
North Dakota	30,816	32,054	34,480	30,706	4.0	11.9	33.8
Ohio	22,358	28,683	70,486	20,953	28.3	215.3	13.1
Oklahoma	266,859	301,546	380,384	251,807	13.0	42.5	30.6
Oregon	40,487	48,368	76,015	39,328	19.5	87.8	22.2
Pennsylvania	15,289	18,467	45,980	15,012	20.8	200.7	10.4
Rhode Island	4,501	5,145	9,302	4,646	14.3	106.7	13.4
South Carolina	12,950	14,111	25,516	9,159	9.0	97.0	9.2
South Dakota	61,065	63,438	66,598	60,514	3.9	9.1	42.9
Tennessee	14,042	15,384	36,663	11,302	9.6	161.1	5.9
Texas	70,405	79,615	144,417	62,213	13.1	105.1	12.4
Utah	26,891	28,829	35,115	26,750	7.2	30.6	23.6
Vermont	2,366	2,941	6,145	1,361	24.3	159.7	15.2
Virginia	18,957	21,419	47,200	16,477	13.0	149.0	8.7
Washington	86,359	99,013	144,086	92,188	14.7	66.8	21.9
West Virginia	3,500	3,754	10,356	2,392	7.3	195.9	3.7
Wisconsin	44,216	48,329	63,916	44,562	9.3	44.6	20.9
Wyoming	10,300	11,017	13,537	9,864	7.0	31.4	22.2
Hispanic or Latino							
United States	566,378	640,108	769,533	384,213	13.0	35.9	36.3
Alabama	1,184	1,291	1,841	670	9.0	55.5	16.3
Alaska	1,852	2,487	2,803	1,476	34.3	51.3	66.8
Arizona	30,486	34,205	37,418	31,743	12.2	22.7	53.6
Arkansas	1,370	1,511	2,184	1,165	10.3	59.4	17.3
California	219,452	247,427	287,580	125,309	12.7	31.0	41.1
Colorado	19,966	23,033	27,559	11,635	15.4	38.0	40.4
Connecticut	3,306	3,739	4,876	2,083	13.1	47.5	27.6
Delaware	614	668	919	247	8.8	49.7	17.7
District of Columbia	644	744	975	508	15.5	51.4	30.2
Florida	16,022	17,551	23,011	17,877	9.5	43.6	21.9
Georgia	5,918	6,340	8,061	3,186	7.1	36.2	19.7
Hawaii	1,226	1,483	6,843	1,800	21.0	458.2	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. American Indian or Alaska Native resident population, acccording to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Idaho	2,507	2,965	3,614	2,787	18.3	44.2	41.4
Illinois	17,839	19,723	23,450	9,712	10.6	31.5	33.6
Indiana	2,801	3,211	4,338	1,939	14.6	54.9	26.7
Iowa	1,449	1,627	2,204	1,388	12.3	52.1	23.6
Kansas	3,478	4,166	5,224	3,577	19.8	50.2	39.4
Kentucky	896	970	1,589	664	8.3	75.1	11.0
Louisiana	1,648	1,918	2,835	1,669	16.4	72.0	22.7
Maine	219	246	377	168	12.3	72.1	17.1
Maryland	3,114	3,622	5,267	2,737	16.3	69.1	23.6
Massachusetts	5,423	6,096	7,767	3,801	12.4	43.2	28.7
Michigan	6,272	7,879	10,866	5,800	25.6	73.2	35.0
Minnesota	3,735	4,513	5,760	3,191	20.8	54.2	38.4
Mississippi	582	654	1,000	391	12.4	71.8	17.2
Missouri	2,231	2,782	3,917	2,062	24.7	75.6	32.7
Montana	1,828	2,223	2,488	1,639	21.6	36.1	59.8
Nebraska	2,066	2,380	2,888	1,731	15.2	39.8	38.2
Nevada	6,623	7,599	9,064	6,282	14.7	36.9	40.0
New Hampshire	321	356	525	195	10.9	63.6	17.2
New Jersey	12,017	13,500	16,595	8,496	12.3	38.1	32.4
New Mexico	16,412	18,973	20,825	12,379	15.6	26.9	58.0
New York	44,127	50,318	59,601	21,869	14.0	35.1	40.0
North Carolina	6,193	6,647	8,190	3,338	7.3	32.2	22.7
North Dakota	624	711	794	524	13.9	27.2	51.2
Ohio	3,216	3,942	6,019	2,518	22.6	87.2	25.9
Oklahoma	8,699	10,879	12,678	10,400	25.1	45.7	54.8
Oregon	7,140	8,683	10,862	6,141	21.6	52.1	41.5
Pennsylvania	4,493	5,181	7,336	3,687	15.3	63.3	24.2
Rhode Island	1,409	1,575	1,885	1,307	11.8	33.8	34.9
South Carolina	1,441	1,567	2,107	724	8.7	46.2	18.9
South Dakota	1,418	1,688	1,783	1,100	19.0	25.7	74.0
Tennessee	1,875	2,000	2,869	1,228	6.7	53.0	12.6
Texas	68,115	72,496	83,651	38,171	6.4	22.8	28.2
Utah	4,263	4,904	5,887	3,865	15.0	38.1	39.5
Vermont	116	136	268	76	17.2	131.0	13.2
Virginia	3,790	4,324	6,453	3,601	14.1	70.3	20.1
Washington	10,574	12,993	16,599	12,746	22.9	57.0	40.1
West Virginia	168	173	306	176	3.0	82.1	3.6
Wisconsin	4,106	4,766	6,034	3,475	16.1	47.0	34.2
Wyoming	1,110	1,243	1,568	960	12.0	41.3	29.0

[1]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported American Indian or Alaska Native as their only race.

[2]American Indian or Alaska Native bridged-race count.

[3]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, either alone or in combination with another race.

[4]1990-based postcensal estimate of the July 1, 2000, American Indian or Alaska Native population.

[5]Percent difference between the bridged American Indian or Alaska Native population count and the single-race American Indian or Alaska Native count.

[6]Percent difference between the all-inclusive American Indian or Alaska Native population count and the single-raceAmerican Indian or Alaska Native count.

[7]Percent of the multiple-race population who mentioned American Indian or Alaska Native as one of their races that was bridged to American Indian or Alaska Native.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 11. Asian or Pacific Islander resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
All persons	Number				Percent		
United States	11,196,526	11,757,685	12,643,285	11,273,262	5.0	12.9	38.8
Alabama	33,980	35,873	41,984	28,254	5.6	23.6	23.7
Alaska	29,720	31,786	37,351	29,327	7.0	25.7	27.1
Arizona	107,934	114,836	132,307	107,269	6.4	22.6	28.3
Arkansas	23,053	24,090	28,063	19,702	4.5	21.7	20.7
California	3,992,529	4,133,030	4,373,305	4,150,065	3.5	9.5	36.9
Colorado	105,572	113,495	129,983	106,187	7.5	23.1	32.5
Connecticut	88,579	91,816	99,954	89,866	3.7	12.8	28.5
Delaware	17,082	17,820	19,565	17,228	4.3	14.5	29.7
District of Columbia	16,274	17,106	18,781	16,880	5.1	15.4	33.2
Florida	292,184	315,422	356,993	296,956	8.0	22.2	35.9
Georgia	184,741	192,400	208,685	171,563	4.1	13.0	32.0
Hawaii	686,351	816,218	860,345	750,038	18.9	25.4	74.6
Idaho	14,096	15,240	19,872	14,954	8.1	41.0	19.8
Illinois	444,884	460,311	487,034	433,819	3.5	9.5	36.6
Indiana	63,720	67,640	76,820	63,239	6.2	20.6	29.9
Iowa	38,996	40,360	45,069	39,219	3.5	15.6	22.5
Kansas	50,308	52,903	58,947	50,121	5.2	17.2	30.0
Kentucky	32,338	34,073	39,720	29,693	5.4	22.8	23.5
Louisiana	57,755	60,389	66,887	56,382	4.6	15.8	28.8
Maine	9,795	10,265	12,486	9,811	4.8	27.5	17.5
Maryland	219,705	229,606	244,430	221,695	4.5	11.3	40.0
Massachusetts	251,912	259,574	275,425	250,355	3.0	9.3	32.6
Michigan	185,003	195,651	214,619	183,904	5.8	16.0	36.0
Minnesota	149,731	155,206	166,441	138,401	3.7	11.2	32.8
Mississippi	19,974	20,898	24,707	20,683	4.6	23.7	19.5
Missouri	67,369	71,869	81,601	65,465	6.7	21.1	31.6
Montana	5,386	5,754	7,950	5,598	6.8	47.6	14.4
Nebraska	23,706	24,931	28,379	23,894	5.2	19.7	26.2
Nevada	105,410	111,507	125,366	96,863	5.8	18.9	30.6
New Hampshire	16,768	17,636	19,909	17,090	5.2	18.7	27.6
New Jersey	501,448	514,273	537,427	501,909	2.6	7.2	35.6
New Mexico	23,621	25,149	30,341	27,538	6.5	28.4	22.7
New York	1,125,074	1,157,977	1,217,181	1,064,087	2.9	8.2	35.7
North Carolina	123,966	129,535	144,018	115,889	4.5	16.2	27.8
North Dakota	3,950	4,273	5,364	5,610	8.2	35.8	22.8
Ohio	139,740	148,396	165,673	141,057	6.2	18.6	33.4
Oklahoma	51,254	54,690	63,065	46,903	6.7	23.0	29.1
Oregon	114,720	122,837	140,344	115,037	7.1	22.3	31.7
Pennsylvania	231,026	238,261	257,070	213,831	3.1	11.3	27.8
Rhode Island	26,698	27,660	30,366	25,439	3.6	13.7	26.2
South Carolina	39,391	41,590	48,004	37,889	5.6	21.9	25.5
South Dakota	4,794	5,084	6,445	5,129	6.0	34.4	17.6
Tennessee	61,181	64,416	73,008	57,963	5.3	19.3	27.4
Texas	610,745	634,472	678,432	613,543	3.9	11.1	35.1
Utah	55,411	59,348	68,910	57,505	7.1	24.4	29.2
Vermont	5,538	5,736	6,882	5,155	3.6	24.3	14.7
Virginia	274,130	289,647	313,284	276,143	5.7	14.3	39.6
Washington	361,556	385,181	431,337	356,407	6.5	19.3	33.9
West Virginia	10,135	10,619	12,604	9,399	4.8	24.4	19.6
Wisconsin	94,005	97,350	105,909	88,072	3.6	12.7	28.1
Wyoming	3,288	3,486	4,643	4,236	6.0	41.2	14.6
Not Hispanic or Latino							
United States	10,856,156	11,355,553	12,147,788	10,619,884	4.6	11.9	38.7
Alabama	32,953	34,761	40,396	27,020	5.5	22.6	24.3
Alaska	28,965	30,935	36,102	27,833	6.8	24.6	27.6
Arizona	98,626	104,458	119,280	92,054	5.9	20.9	28.2
Arkansas	22,189	23,196	26,860	18,264	4.5	21.1	21.6
California	3,858,979	3,978,555	4,183,841	3,869,861	3.1	8.4	36.8
Colorado	100,343	107,368	121,981	97,053	7.0	21.6	32.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Asian or Pacific Islander resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Not Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Connecticut	85,848	88,890	96,381	85,748	3.5	12.3	28.9
Delaware	16,760	17,469	19,117	16,662	4.2	14.1	30.1
District of Columbia	15,787	16,557	18,082	15,590	4.9	14.5	33.6
Florida	280,366	301,202	338,309	269,053	7.4	20.7	36.0
Georgia	179,990	187,189	202,314	165,537	4.0	12.4	32.2
Hawaii	660,793	771,705	809,142	712,218	16.8	22.5	74.8
Idaho	13,357	14,430	18,589	13,409	8.0	39.2	20.5
Illinois	433,441	447,775	472,494	410,353	3.3	9.0	36.7
Indiana	61,781	65,476	74,040	60,160	6.0	19.8	30.1
Iowa	38,276	39,585	44,032	37,637	3.4	15.0	22.7
Kansas	48,886	51,355	56,928	47,008	5.1	16.5	30.7
Kentucky	31,468	33,128	38,388	28,396	5.3	22.0	24.0
Louisiana	56,637	59,086	64,976	53,458	4.3	14.7	29.4
Maine	9,591	10,056	12,176	9,533	4.8	27.0	18.0
Maryland	216,850	226,190	240,184	215,297	4.3	10.8	40.0
Massachusetts	246,789	254,060	268,903	242,454	2.9	9.0	32.9
Michigan	182,108	192,260	210,150	178,191	5.6	15.4	36.2
Minnesota	148,024	153,304	164,016	135,113	3.6	10.8	33.0
Mississippi	19,414	20,285	23,670	19,894	4.5	21.9	20.5
Missouri	66,128	70,455	79,593	62,774	6.5	20.4	32.1
Montana	5,159	5,519	7,559	5,280	7.0	46.5	15.0
Nebraska	22,943	24,096	27,279	22,110	5.0	18.9	26.6
Nevada	100,867	106,327	118,729	88,671	5.4	17.7	30.6
New Hampshire	16,521	17,364	19,544	16,769	5.1	18.3	27.9
New Jersey	491,887	503,690	524,793	483,182	2.4	6.7	35.9
New Mexico	20,119	21,364	25,336	20,911	6.2	25.9	23.9
New York	1,096,458	1,126,399	1,179,333	1,016,948	2.7	7.6	36.1
North Carolina	119,936	125,163	138,572	110,935	4.4	15.5	28.0
North Dakota	3,861	4,168	5,195	5,326	8.0	34.6	23.0
Ohio	137,443	145,695	162,092	137,174	6.0	17.9	33.5
Oklahoma	49,650	52,931	60,638	43,277	6.6	22.1	29.9
Oregon	111,872	119,593	135,852	109,892	6.9	21.4	32.2
Pennsylvania	226,713	233,627	251,272	205,941	3.0	10.8	28.2
Rhode Island	25,453	26,361	28,798	23,757	3.6	13.1	27.1
South Carolina	38,037	40,107	45,996	35,939	5.4	20.9	26.0
South Dakota	4,659	4,943	6,238	4,862	6.1	33.9	18.0
Tennessee	59,588	62,647	70,710	55,972	5.1	18.7	27.5
Texas	582,039	602,593	640,293	555,542	3.5	10.0	35.3
Utah	53,523	57,208	66,108	54,485	6.9	23.5	29.3
Vermont	5,447	5,643	6,746	5,038	3.6	23.8	15.1
Virginia	269,971	284,689	306,944	267,067	5.5	13.7	39.8
Washington	354,246	376,417	419,554	342,544	6.3	18.4	33.9
West Virginia	9,955	10,420	12,317	9,029	4.7	23.7	19.7
Wisconsin	92,403	95,616	103,654	84,853	3.5	12.2	28.6
Wyoming	3,057	3,243	4,292	3,810	6.1	40.4	15.1
Hispanic or Latino							
United States	340,370	402,132	495,497	653,378	18.1	45.6	39.8
Alabama	1,027	1,112	1,588	1,234	8.3	54.6	15.2
Alaska	755	851	1,249	1,494	12.7	65.4	19.4
Arizona	9,308	10,378	13,027	15,215	11.5	40.0	28.8
Arkansas	864	894	1,203	1,438	3.5	39.2	8.8
California	133,550	154,475	189,464	280,204	15.7	41.9	37.4
Colorado	5,229	6,127	8,002	9,134	17.2	53.0	32.4
Connecticut	2,731	2,926	3,573	4,118	7.1	30.8	23.2
Delaware	322	351	448	566	9.0	39.1	23.0
District of Columbia	487	549	699	1,290	12.7	43.5	29.2
Florida	11,818	14,220	18,684	27,903	20.3	58.1	35.0
Georgia	4,751	5,211	6,371	6,026	9.7	34.1	28.4
Hawaii	25,558	44,513	51,203	37,820	74.2	100.3	73.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Asian or Pacific Islander resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)A/[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Idaho	739	810	1,283	1,545	9.6	73.6	13.1
Illinois	11,443	12,536	14,540	23,466	9.6	27.1	35.3
Indiana	1,939	2,164	2,780	3,079	11.6	43.4	26.8
Iowa	720	775	1,037	1,582	7.6	44.0	17.4
Kansas	1,422	1,548	2,019	3,113	8.9	42.0	21.1
Kentucky	870	945	1,332	1,297	8.6	53.1	16.2
Louisiana	1,118	1,303	1,911	2,924	16.5	70.9	23.3
Maine	204	209	310	278	2.5	52.0	4.7
Maryland	2,855	3,416	4,246	6,398	19.6	48.7	40.3
Massachusetts	5,123	5,514	6,522	7,901	7.6	27.3	27.9
Michigan	2,895	3,391	4,469	5,713	17.1	54.4	31.5
Minnesota	1,707	1,902	2,425	3,288	11.4	42.1	27.2
Mississippi	560	613	1,037	789	9.5	85.2	11.1
Missouri	1,241	1,414	2,008	2,691	13.9	61.8	22.6
Montana	227	235	391	318	3.5	72.2	4.9
Nebraska	763	835	1,100	1,784	9.4	44.2	21.4
Nevada	4,543	5,180	6,637	8,192	14.0	46.1	30.4
New Hampshire	247	272	365	321	10.1	47.8	21.2
New Jersey	9,561	10,583	12,634	18,727	10.7	32.1	33.3
New Mexico	3,502	3,785	5,005	6,627	8.1	42.9	18.8
New York	28,616	31,578	37,848	47,139	10.4	32.3	32.1
North Carolina	4,030	4,372	5,446	4,954	8.5	35.1	24.2
North Dakota	89	105	169	284	18.0	89.9	20.0
Ohio	2,297	2,701	3,581	3,883	17.6	55.9	31.5
Oklahoma	1,604	1,759	2,427	3,626	9.7	51.3	18.8
Oregon	2,848	3,244	4,492	5,145	13.9	57.7	24.1
Pennsylvania	4,313	4,634	5,798	7,890	7.4	34.4	21.6
Rhode Island	1,245	1,299	1,568	1,682	4.3	25.9	16.7
South Carolina	1,354	1,483	2,008	1,950	9.5	48.3	19.7
South Dakota	135	141	207	267	4.4	53.3	8.3
Tennessee	1,593	1,769	2,298	1,991	11.0	44.3	25.0
Texas	28,706	31,879	38,139	58,001	11.1	32.9	33.6
Utah	1,888	2,140	2,802	3,020	13.3	48.4	27.6
Vermont	91	93	136	117	2.2	49.5	4.4
Virginia	4,159	4,958	6,340	9,076	19.2	52.4	36.6
Washington	7,310	8,764	11,783	13,863	19.9	61.2	32.5
West Virginia	180	199	287	370	10.6	59.4	17.8
Wisconsin	1,602	1,734	2,255	3,219	8.2	40.8	20.2
Wyoming	231	243	351	426	5.2	51.9	10.0

[1]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported Asian or Pacific Islander as their only race.

[2]Asian or Pacific Islander bridged-race count.

[3]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported their race as Asian or Pacific Islander, either alone or in combination with another race.

[4]1990-based postcensal estimate of the July 1, 2000, Asian or Pacific Islander population.

[5]Percent difference between the bridged Asian or Pacific Islander population count and the single-race Asian or Pacific Islander count.

[6]Percent difference between the all-inclusive Asian or Pacific Islander count and the single-race Asian or Pacific Islander count.

[7]Percent of the multiple-race population who mentioned Asian or Pacific Islander as one of their races that was bridged to Asian or Pacific Islander.

Table 12. Black or African American resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
All persons	Number				Percent		
United States	35,704,124	36,594,309	37,104,248	35,303,751	2.5	3.9	63.6
Alabama	1,158,925	1,167,623	1,170,837	1,145,895	0.8	1.0	73.0
Alaska	22,908	26,649	27,935	23,353	16.3	21.9	74.4
Arizona	168,954	183,298	191,675	182,479	8.5	13.4	63.1
Arkansas	420,517	425,864	428,164	413,890	1.3	1.8	69.9
California	2,381,138	2,516,935	2,589,910	2,509,724	5.7	8.8	65.0
Colorado	173,417	188,402	195,655	180,971	8.6	12.8	67.4
Connecticut	334,376	347,678	356,274	311,510	4.0	6.5	60.7
Delaware	153,582	157,045	158,899	153,140	2.3	3.5	65.1
District of Columbia	349,390	353,632	354,427	316,423	1.2	1.4	84.2
Florida	2,429,070	2,468,478	2,502,132	2,387,119	1.6	3.0	53.9
Georgia	2,370,696	2,395,234	2,405,424	2,296,524	1.0	1.5	70.7
Hawaii	23,334	30,498	34,293	33,274	30.7	47.0	65.4
Idaho	5,929	7,580	8,425	7,967	27.8	42.1	66.1
Illinois	1,901,815	1,933,802	1,953,917	1,863,831	1.7	2.7	61.4
Indiana	516,246	533,138	542,046	504,291	3.3	5.0	65.5
Iowa	63,367	70,138	73,475	59,809	10.7	16.0	67.0
Kansas	157,389	167,269	172,429	157,628	6.3	9.6	65.7
Kentucky	298,982	307,871	313,843	290,411	3.0	5.0	59.8
Louisiana	1,457,957	1,468,317	1,471,982	1,420,301	0.7	1.0	73.9
Maine	7,207	8,720	9,790	6,862	21.0	35.8	58.6
Maryland	1,499,606	1,524,783	1,537,077	1,482,276	1.7	2.5	67.2
Massachusetts	406,247	426,216	442,257	415,567	4.9	8.9	55.5
Michigan	1,426,340	1,463,500	1,482,674	1,422,948	2.6	3.9	66.0
Minnesota	179,957	195,026	205,531	156,164	8.4	14.2	58.9
Mississippi	1,035,611	1,041,069	1,042,762	1,018,353	0.5	0.7	76.3
Missouri	634,289	649,528	657,761	624,777	2.4	3.7	64.9
Montana	2,813	3,973	4,536	3,370	41.2	61.3	67.3
Nebraska	70,043	74,476	76,726	69,047	6.3	9.5	66.3
Nevada	140,122	149,647	153,173	148,746	6.8	9.3	73.0
New Hampshire	9,943	11,521	12,928	9,671	15.9	30.0	52.9
New Jersey	1,212,291	1,241,469	1,260,795	1,209,251	2.4	4.0	60.2
New Mexico	38,421	42,745	45,038	46,335	11.3	17.2	65.3
New York	3,345,633	3,434,584	3,490,118	3,235,549	2.7	4.3	61.6
North Carolina	1,753,188	1,775,634	1,786,633	1,705,989	1.3	1.9	67.1
North Dakota	4,157	4,936	5,451	4,488	18.7	31.1	60.2
Ohio	1,318,013	1,359,717	1,382,250	1,313,496	3.2	4.9	64.9
Oklahoma	264,235	279,982	286,722	266,534	6.0	8.5	70.0
Oregon	58,476	69,151	74,209	63,378	18.3	26.9	67.9
Pennsylvania	1,258,949	1,293,698	1,315,098	1,173,333	2.8	4.5	61.9
Rhode Island	59,931	64,893	67,610	52,657	8.3	12.8	64.6
South Carolina	1,190,108	1,199,993	1,204,151	1,166,627	0.8	1.2	70.4
South Dakota	4,968	6,111	6,780	5,747	23.0	36.5	63.1
Tennessee	938,215	950,101	956,501	925,501	1.3	1.9	65.0
Texas	2,454,238	2,489,759	2,521,671	2,517,979	1.4	2.7	52.7
Utah	19,370	23,063	25,392	20,347	19.1	31.1	61.3
Vermont	3,233	4,051	4,618	3,301	25.3	42.8	59.1
Virginia	1,410,487	1,438,727	1,453,712	1,406,110	2.0	3.1	65.3
Washington	199,174	230,096	242,712	208,983	15.5	21.9	71.0
West Virginia	57,790	60,889	63,162	56,750	5.4	9.3	57.7
Wisconsin	309,135	322,099	329,668	300,859	4.2	6.6	63.1
Wyoming	3,942	4,701	5,000	4,216	19.3	26.8	71.7
Not Hispanic or Latino							
United States	34,313,007	35,091,809	35,498,173	33,474,968	2.3	3.5	65.7
Alabama	1,151,666	1,159,997	1,163,009	1,141,229	0.7	1.0	73.4
Alaska	21,294	24,742	25,837	21,647	16.2	21.3	75.9
Arizona	152,121	164,469	170,895	150,632	8.1	12.3	65.8
Arkansas	417,253	422,391	424,507	410,126	1.2	1.7	70.8
California	2,211,101	2,326,580	2,381,862	2,217,925	5.2	7.7	67.6
Colorado	160,706	173,890	179,696	160,909	8.2	11.8	69.4

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 12. Black or African American resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Not Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Connecticut	303,525	314,642	320,695	285,027	3.7	5.7	64.7
Delaware	149,522	152,706	154,290	149,847	2.1	3.2	66.8
District of Columbia	342,464	346,143	346,788	311,476	1.1	1.3	85.1
Florida	2,324,674	2,358,148	2,383,193	2,247,798	1.4	2.5	57.2
Georgia	2,341,845	2,364,537	2,373,457	2,274,725	1.0	1.3	71.8
Hawaii	21,132	27,330	30,235	29,461	29.3	43.1	68.1
Idaho	4,998	6,458	7,151	5,081	29.2	43.1	67.8
Illinois	1,864,778	1,893,330	1,910,159	1,810,596	1.5	2.4	62.9
Indiana	508,273	524,420	532,649	494,746	3.2	4.8	66.2
Iowa	61,535	67,950	71,035	56,523	10.4	15.4	67.5
Kansas	152,558	161,766	166,343	149,444	6.0	9.0	66.8
Kentucky	295,398	304,039	309,654	287,292	2.9	4.8	60.6
Louisiana	1,446,764	1,456,378	1,459,627	1,407,719	0.7	0.9	74.7
Maine	6,691	8,109	9,076	6,362	21.2	35.6	59.5
Maryland	1,475,902	1,499,320	1,510,144	1,458,814	1.6	2.3	68.4
Massachusetts	346,751	362,503	373,196	341,778	4.5	7.6	59.6
Michigan	1,408,536	1,443,879	1,461,267	1,402,775	2.5	3.7	67.0
Minnesota	175,049	189,147	198,500	150,251	8.1	13.4	60.1
Mississippi	1,029,368	1,034,507	1,036,014	1,014,915	0.5	0.6	77.3
Missouri	628,907	643,579	651,202	618,284	2.3	3.5	65.8
Montana	2,575	3,640	4,112	2,822	41.4	59.7	69.3
Nebraska	68,311	72,509	74,524	65,129	6.1	9.1	67.6
Nevada	133,003	141,486	144,336	133,271	6.4	8.5	74.9
New Hampshire	8,628	10,062	11,274	8,229	16.6	30.7	54.2
New Jersey	1,117,278	1,140,219	1,152,597	1,091,133	2.1	3.2	65.0
New Mexico	31,220	34,651	36,161	31,330	11.0	15.8	69.4
New York	2,892,601	2,952,756	2,987,281	2,660,881	2.1	3.3	63.5
North Carolina	1,729,399	1,750,210	1,759,846	1,689,144	1.2	1.8	68.4
North Dakota	3,926	4,672	5,129	4,119	19.0	30.6	62.0
Ohio	1,299,943	1,339,820	1,360,561	1,297,531	3.1	4.7	65.8
Oklahoma	259,158	274,092	280,186	258,309	5.8	8.1	71.0
Oregon	54,445	64,190	68,471	55,638	17.9	25.8	69.5
Pennsylvania	1,211,622	1,242,713	1,260,792	1,132,372	2.6	4.1	63.2
Rhode Island	46,851	50,904	52,775	41,075	8.7	12.6	68.4
South Carolina	1,180,415	1,189,750	1,193,602	1,160,342	0.8	1.1	70.8
South Dakota	4,774	5,859	6,457	5,268	22.7	35.3	64.5
Tennessee	931,258	942,629	948,495	919,147	1.2	1.9	66.0
Texas	2,378,444	2,409,731	2,434,566	2,366,915	1.3	2.4	55.7
Utah	16,572	19,862	21,814	15,444	19.9	31.6	62.8
Vermont	3,022	3,778	4,274	3,066	25.0	41.4	60.4
Virginia	1,384,925	1,411,176	1,424,250	1,383,840	1.9	2.8	66.8
Washington	189,277	217,887	228,862	192,932	15.1	20.9	72.3
West Virginia	57,254	60,331	62,525	56,109	5.4	9.2	58.4
Wisconsin	301,759	313,728	320,351	292,150	4.0	6.2	64.4
Wyoming	3,536	4,194	4,451	3,390	18.6	25.9	71.9
Hispanic or Latino							
United States	1,391,117	1,502,500	1,606,075	1,828,783	8.0	15.5	51.8
Alabama	7,259	7,626	7,828	4,666	5.1	7.8	64.5
Alaska	1,614	1,907	2,098	1,706	18.2	30.0	60.5
Arizona	16,833	18,829	20,780	31,847	11.9	23.4	50.6
Arkansas	3,264	3,473	3,657	3,764	6.4	12.0	53.2
California	170,037	190,355	208,048	291,799	11.9	22.4	53.5
Colorado	12,711	14,512	15,959	20,062	14.2	25.6	55.4
Connecticut	30,851	33,036	35,579	26,483	7.1	15.3	46.2
Delaware	4,060	4,339	4,609	3,293	6.9	13.5	50.8
District of Columbia	6,926	7,489	7,639	4,947	8.1	10.3	79.0
Florida	104,396	110,330	118,939	139,321	5.7	13.9	40.8
Georgia	28,851	30,697	31,967	21,799	6.4	10.8	59.2
Hawaii	2,202	3,168	4,058	3,813	43.9	84.3	52.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Black or African American resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Idaho	931	1,122	1,274	2,886	20.5	36.8	55.7
Illinois	37,037	40,472	43,758	53,235	9.3	18.1	51.1
Indiana	7,973	8,718	9,397	9,545	9.3	17.9	52.3
Iowa	1,832	2,188	2,440	3,286	19.4	33.2	58.6
Kansas	4,831	5,503	6,086	8,184	13.9	26.0	53.5
Kentucky	3,584	3,832	4,189	3,119	6.9	16.9	41.0
Louisiana	11,193	11,939	12,355	12,582	6.7	10.4	64.2
Maine	516	611	714	500	18.4	38.4	48.0
Maryland	23,704	25,463	26,933	23,462	7.4	13.6	54.5
Massachusetts	59,496	63,713	69,061	73,789	7.1	16.1	44.1
Michigan	17,804	19,621	21,407	20,173	10.2	20.2	50.4
Minnesota	4,908	5,879	7,031	5,913	19.8	43.3	45.7
Mississippi	6,243	6,562	6,748	3,438	5.1	8.1	63.2
Missouri	5,382	5,949	6,559	6,493	10.5	21.9	48.2
Montana	238	333	424	548	39.9	78.2	51.1
Nebraska	1,732	1,967	2,202	3,918	13.6	27.1	50.0
Nevada	7,119	8,161	8,837	15,475	14.6	24.1	60.7
New Hampshire	1,315	1,459	1,654	1,442	11.0	25.8	42.5
New Jersey	95,013	101,250	108,198	118,118	6.6	13.9	47.3
New Mexico	7,201	8,094	8,877	15,005	12.4	23.3	53.3
New York	453,032	481,828	502,837	574,668	6.4	11.0	57.8
North Carolina	23,789	25,424	26,787	16,845	6.9	12.6	54.5
North Dakota	231	264	322	369	14.3	39.4	36.3
Ohio	18,070	19,897	21,689	15,965	10.1	20.0	50.5
Oklahoma	5,077	5,890	6,536	8,225	16.0	28.7	55.7
Oregon	4,031	4,961	5,738	7,740	23.1	42.3	54.5
Pennsylvania	47,327	50,985	54,306	40,961	7.7	14.7	52.4
Rhode Island	13,080	13,989	14,835	11,582	6.9	13.4	51.8
South Carolina	9,693	10,243	10,549	6,285	5.7	8.8	64.3
South Dakota	194	252	323	479	29.9	66.5	45.0
Tennessee	6,957	7,472	8,006	6,354	7.4	15.1	49.1
Texas	75,794	80,028	87,105	151,064	5.6	14.9	37.4
Utah	2,798	3,201	3,578	4,903	14.4	27.9	51.7
Vermont	211	273	344	235	29.4	63.0	46.6
Virginia	25,562	27,551	29,462	22,270	7.8	15.3	51.0
Washington	9,897	12,209	13,850	16,051	23.4	39.9	58.5
West Virginia	536	558	637	641	4.1	18.8	21.8
Wisconsin	7,376	8,371	9,317	8,709	13.5	26.3	51.3
Wyoming	406	507	549	826	24.9	35.2	70.6

[1]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported Black or African American as their only race.

[2]Black or African American bridged-race count.

[3]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported their race as Black or African American, either alone or in combination with another race.

[4]1990-based postcensal estimate of the July 1, 2000, Black or African American population.

[5]Percent difference between the bridged Black or African American population count and the single-race Black or African American count.

[6]Percent difference between the all-inclusive Black or African American population count and the single-race Black or African American count.

[7]Percent of the multiple-race population who mentioned Black or African American as one of their races that was bridged to Black.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 13. White resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
All persons	Number				Percent		
United States	228,104,485	230,085,762	231,434,388	226,251,833	0.9	1.5	59.5
Alabama	3,195,535	3,218,218	3,226,838	3,198,973	0.7	1.0	72.5
Alaska	446,434	460,782	472,903	466,537	3.2	5.9	54.2
Arizona	4,518,518	4,554,233	4,581,047	4,328,548	0.8	1.4	57.1
Arkansas	2,183,194	2,203,157	2,209,605	2,128,799	0.9	1.2	75.6
California	26,365,290	26,748,991	27,014,305	26,652,859	1.5	2.5	59.1
Colorado	3,903,166	3,941,906	3,967,117	3,811,195	1.0	1.6	60.6
Connecticut	2,933,013	2,953,244	2,965,909	2,887,420	0.7	1.1	61.5
Delaware	601,062	605,429	608,461	589,423	0.7	1.2	59.0
District of Columbia	197,168	198,984	202,181	183,200	0.9	2.5	36.2
Florida	13,036,619	13,132,090	13,176,920	12,583,909	0.7	1.1	68.0
Georgia	5,535,176	5,572,036	5,594,679	5,455,338	0.7	1.1	61.9
Hawaii	313,707	360,274	488,526	389,250	14.8	55.7	26.6
Idaho	1,239,168	1,250,538	1,254,977	1,233,236	0.9	1.3	71.9
Illinois	9,921,552	9,981,520	10,023,161	9,859,642	0.6	1.0	59.0
Indiana	5,428,465	5,460,032	5,480,149	5,393,616	0.6	1.0	61.1
Iowa	2,791,648	2,805,323	2,813,247	2,769,294	0.5	0.8	63.3
Kansas	2,414,428	2,437,323	2,451,472	2,434,383	0.9	1.5	61.8
Kentucky	3,667,414	3,690,141	3,699,241	3,659,457	0.6	0.9	71.4
Louisiana	2,894,356	2,912,011	2,922,159	2,878,358	0.6	1.0	63.5
Maine	1,240,230	1,247,712	1,250,432	1,236,122	0.6	0.8	73.3
Maryland	3,493,504	3,522,415	3,547,901	3,498,650	0.8	1.6	53.1
Massachusetts	5,604,409	5,642,547	5,665,362	5,522,472	0.7	1.1	62.6
Michigan	8,137,537	8,205,268	8,253,619	8,252,198	0.8	1.4	58.3
Minnesota	4,474,401	4,506,574	4,528,878	4,473,771	0.7	1.2	59.1
Mississippi	1,761,521	1,770,126	1,774,247	1,737,200	0.5	0.7	67.6
Missouri	4,803,820	4,841,938	4,862,516	4,790,986	0.8	1.2	64.9
Montana	824,265	832,467	837,111	821,078	1.0	1.6	63.8
Nebraska	1,585,617	1,594,895	1,600,576	1,562,012	0.6	0.9	62.0
Nevada	1,682,521	1,705,295	1,720,698	1,600,058	1.4	2.3	59.7
New Hampshire	1,195,966	1,202,862	1,205,619	1,186,333	0.6	0.8	71.4
New Jersey	6,587,629	6,629,830	6,660,457	6,470,094	0.6	1.1	57.9
New Mexico	1,553,050	1,565,780	1,576,031	1,503,690	0.8	1.5	55.4
New York	14,161,374	14,263,541	14,349,114	13,901,124	0.7	1.3	54.4
North Carolina	6,000,805	6,037,509	6,059,018	5,824,048	0.6	1.0	63.1
North Dakota	596,718	600,226	602,319	587,977	0.6	0.9	62.6
Ohio	9,749,017	9,812,402	9,857,970	9,792,390	0.7	1.1	58.2
Oklahoma	2,721,554	2,803,557	2,849,794	2,804,429	3.0	4.7	63.9
Oregon	3,127,299	3,172,360	3,197,232	3,117,226	1.4	2.2	64.4
Pennsylvania	10,675,010	10,725,447	10,758,723	10,578,736	0.5	0.8	60.2
Rhode Island	942,328	949,046	953,517	912,039	0.7	1.2	60.0
South Carolina	2,738,803	2,754,751	2,763,547	2,710,003	0.6	0.9	64.5
South Dakota	674,032	678,523	682,085	664,812	0.7	1.2	55.8
Tennessee	4,626,473	4,657,382	4,669,871	4,537,235	0.7	0.9	71.2
Texas	17,453,000	17,575,478	17,629,033	17,157,161	0.7	1.0	69.6
Utah	2,100,211	2,117,025	2,125,889	2,056,139	0.8	1.2	65.5
Vermont	591,431	595,963	597,396	587,962	0.8	1.0	76.0
Virginia	5,277,116	5,324,398	5,358,510	5,268,025	0.9	1.5	58.1
Washington	5,081,736	5,166,838	5,224,371	5,140,766	1.7	2.8	59.7
West Virginia	1,723,180	1,732,909	1,736,121	1,733,654	0.6	0.8	75.2
Wisconsin	4,864,592	4,891,131	4,908,585	4,858,382	0.5	0.9	60.3
Wyoming	469,423	473,335	474,949	461,624	0.8	1.2	70.8
Not Hispanic or Latino							
United States	195,575,485	197,324,684	198,475,591	196,654,437	0.9	1.5	60.3
Alabama	3,130,536	3,152,417	3,160,804	3,158,075	0.7	1.0	72.3
Alaska	426,370	440,175	451,458	444,889	3.2	5.9	55.0
Arizona	3,292,047	3,322,028	3,343,204	3,269,538	0.9	1.6	58.6
Arkansas	2,103,065	2,122,169	2,128,385	2,077,292	0.9	1.2	75.5
California	16,058,350	16,374,692	16,584,549	16,561,155	2.0	3.3	60.1
Colorado	3,217,247	3,249,977	3,270,374	3,221,732	1.0	1.7	61.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. White resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Not Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Connecticut	2,655,554	2,672,622	2,683,067	2,632,244	0.6	1.0	62.0
Delaware	569,533	573,510	576,309	564,088	0.7	1.2	58.7
District of Columbia	161,260	162,813	165,411	151,557	1.0	2.6	37.4
Florida	10,510,195	10,591,476	10,628,815	10,317,802	0.8	1.1	68.5
Georgia	5,144,797	5,179,057	5,199,914	5,225,317	0.7	1.1	62.2
Hawaii	282,442	321,739	431,753	336,041	13.9	52.9	26.3
Idaho	1,143,380	1,153,745	1,157,581	1,142,635	0.9	1.2	73.0
Illinois	8,470,628	8,523,989	8,560,414	8,622,321	0.6	1.1	59.4
Indiana	5,229,769	5,259,589	5,278,652	5,247,017	0.6	0.9	61.0
Iowa	2,714,608	2,727,440	2,734,897	2,709,700	0.5	0.7	63.2
Kansas	2,238,918	2,260,288	2,273,259	2,291,509	1.0	1.5	62.2
Kentucky	3,614,205	3,635,949	3,644,808	3,627,109	0.6	0.8	71.1
Louisiana	2,802,958	2,819,433	2,828,779	2,773,987	0.6	0.9	63.8
Maine	1,232,174	1,239,418	1,242,052	1,227,774	0.6	0.8	73.3
Maryland	3,300,567	3,327,000	3,350,396	3,320,060	0.8	1.5	53.0
Massachusetts	5,257,329	5,289,141	5,307,571	5,203,271	0.6	1.0	63.3
Michigan	7,848,645	7,912,282	7,957,525	7,998,442	0.8	1.4	58.4
Minnesota	4,345,383	4,375,486	4,396,184	4,387,805	0.7	1.2	59.3
Mississippi	1,730,266	1,738,386	1,742,346	1,716,104	0.5	0.7	67.2
Missouri	4,697,029	4,733,491	4,753,115	4,705,898	0.8	1.2	65.0
Montana	809,350	817,177	821,385	807,219	1.0	1.5	65.0
Nebraska	1,497,111	1,505,652	1,510,872	1,487,972	0.6	0.9	62.1
Nevada	1,312,187	1,332,265	1,345,451	1,299,230	1.5	2.5	60.4
New Hampshire	1,177,910	1,184,460	1,187,065	1,167,813	0.6	0.8	71.5
New Jersey	5,604,512	5,637,972	5,661,648	5,557,965	0.6	1.0	58.6
New Mexico	821,436	831,246	838,245	819,177	1.2	2.0	58.4
New York	11,881,334	11,959,682	12,014,740	11,838,562	0.7	1.1	58.7
North Carolina	5,660,943	5,694,989	5,714,800	5,656,273	0.6	1.0	63.2
North Dakota	590,133	593,520	595,504	581,834	0.6	0.9	63.1
Ohio	9,561,577	9,621,819	9,665,207	9,623,383	0.6	1.1	58.1
Oklahoma	2,562,905	2,642,781	2,686,429	2,683,585	3.1	4.8	64.7
Oregon	2,871,997	2,913,934	2,936,325	2,913,660	1.5	2.2	65.2
Pennsylvania	10,346,307	10,392,159	10,421,808	10,292,630	0.4	0.7	60.7
Rhode Island	869,408	875,089	878,683	854,420	0.7	1.1	61.3
South Carolina	2,657,800	2,672,968	2,681,351	2,660,702	0.6	0.9	64.4
South Dakota	665,352	669,701	672,982	656,503	0.7	1.1	57.0
Tennessee	4,515,272	4,544,785	4,556,787	4,473,922	0.7	0.9	71.1
Texas	10,986,965	11,090,215	11,134,851	11,155,980	0.9	1.3	69.8
Utah	1,910,512	1,925,711	1,933,459	1,910,658	0.8	1.2	66.2
Vermont	586,604	590,961	592,325	582,961	0.7	1.0	76.2
Virginia	4,988,043	5,031,691	5,063,369	5,020,480	0.9	1.5	57.9
Washington	4,679,830	4,759,295	4,811,831	4,792,445	1.7	2.8	60.2
West Virginia	1,712,070	1,721,560	1,724,754	1,723,905	0.6	0.7	74.8
Wisconsin	4,688,520	4,713,081	4,729,036	4,725,679	0.5	0.9	60.6
Wyoming	440,152	443,659	445,062	434,117	0.8	1.1	71.4
Hispanic or Latino							
United States	32,529,000	32,761,078	32,958,797	29,597,396	0.7	1.3	54.0
Alabama	64,999	65,801	66,034	40,898	1.2	1.6	77.5
Alaska	20,064	20,607	21,445	21,648	2.7	6.9	39.3
Arizona	1,226,471	1,232,205	1,237,843	1,059,010	0.5	0.9	50.4
Arkansas	80,129	80,988	81,220	51,507	1.1	1.4	78.7
California	10,306,940	10,374,299	10,429,756	10,091,704	0.7	1.2	54.8
Colorado	685,919	691,929	696,743	589,463	0.9	1.6	55.5
Connecticut	277,459	280,622	282,842	255,176	1.1	1.9	58.8
Delaware	31,529	31,919	32,152	25,335	1.2	2.0	62.6
District of Columbia	35,908	36,171	36,770	31,643	0.7	2.4	30.5
Florida	2,526,424	2,540,614	2,548,105	2,266,107	0.6	0.9	65.4
Georgia	390,379	392,979	394,765	230,021	0.7	1.1	59.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. White resident population, according to State and Hispanic origin: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Hispanic or Latino—Con.	Number				Percent		
Hawaii	31,265	38,535	56,773	53,209	23.3	81.6	28.5
Idaho	95,788	96,793	97,396	90,601	1.0	1.7	62.5
Illinois	1,450,924	1,457,531	1,462,747	1,237,321	0.5	0.8	55.9
Indiana	198,696	200,443	201,497	146,599	0.9	1.4	62.4
Iowa	77,040	77,883	78,350	59,594	1.1	1.7	64.4
Kansas	175,510	177,035	178,213	142,874	0.9	1.5	56.4
Kentucky	53,209	54,192	54,433	32,348	1.8	2.3	80.3
Louisiana	91,398	92,578	93,380	104,371	1.3	2.2	59.5
Maine	8,056	8,294	8,380	8,348	3.0	4.0	73.5
Maryland	192,937	195,415	197,505	178,590	1.3	2.4	54.2
Massachusetts	347,080	353,406	357,791	319,201	1.8	3.1	59.1
Michigan	288,892	292,986	296,094	253,756	1.4	2.5	56.8
Minnesota	129,018	131,088	132,694	85,966	1.6	2.8	56.3
Mississippi	31,255	31,740	31,901	21,096	1.6	2.1	75.1
Missouri	106,791	108,447	109,401	85,088	1.6	2.4	63.4
Montana	14,915	15,290	15,726	13,859	2.5	5.4	46.2
Nebraska	88,506	89,243	89,704	74,040	0.8	1.4	61.5
Nevada	370,334	373,030	375,247	300,828	0.7	1.3	54.9
New Hampshire	18,056	18,402	18,554	18,520	1.9	2.8	69.5
New Jersey	983,117	991,858	998,809	912,129	0.9	1.6	55.7
New Mexico	731,614	734,534	737,786	684,513	0.4	0.8	47.3
New York	2,280,040	2,303,859	2,334,374	2,062,562	1.0	2.4	43.8
North Carolina	339,862	342,520	344,218	167,775	0.8	1.3	61.0
North Dakota	6,585	6,706	6,815	6,143	1.8	3.5	52.6
Ohio	187,440	190,583	192,763	169,007	1.7	2.8	59.0
Oklahoma	158,649	160,776	163,365	120,844	1.3	3.0	45.1
Oregon	255,302	258,426	260,907	203,566	1.2	2.2	55.7
Pennsylvania	328,703	333,288	336,915	286,106	1.4	2.5	55.8
Rhode Island	72,920	73,957	74,834	57,619	1.4	2.6	54.2
South Carolina	81,003	81,783	82,196	49,301	1.0	1.5	65.4
South Dakota	8,680	8,822	9,103	8,309	1.6	4.9	33.6
Tennessee	111,201	112,597	113,084	63,313	1.3	1.7	74.1
Texas	6,466,035	6,485,263	6,494,182	6,001,181	0.3	0.4	68.3
Utah	189,699	191,314	192,430	145,481	0.9	1.4	59.1
Vermont	4,827	5,002	5,071	5,001	3.6	5.1	71.7
Virginia	289,073	292,707	295,141	247,545	1.3	2.1	59.9
Washington	401,906	407,543	412,540	348,321	1.4	2.6	53.0
West Virginia	11,110	11,349	11,367	9,749	2.2	2.3	93.0
Wisconsin	176,072	178,050	179,549	132,703	1.1	2.0	56.9
Wyoming	29,271	29,676	29,887	27,507	1.4	2.1	65.7

[1]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported White as their only race.

[2]White bridged-race count.

[3]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported their race as White, either alone or in combination with another race.

[4]1990-based postcensal estimate of the July 1, 2000, White population.

[5]Percent difference between the bridged White population count and the single-race White count.

[6]Percent difference between the all-inclusive White population count and the single-race White count.

[7]Percent of the multiple-race population who mentioned White as one of their races that was bridged to White.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
United States	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	277,668,953	281,421,906	285,406,979	275,264,999	1.4	2.8	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,663,818	2,984,150	4,225,058	2,436,153	12.0	58.6	20.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	11,196,526	11,757,685	12,643,285	11,273,262	5.0	12.9	38.8
Black or African American	35,704,124	36,594,309	37,104,248	35,303,751	2.5	3.9	63.6
White	228,104,485	230,085,762	231,434,388	226,251,833	0.9	1.5	59.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	242,842,088	246,116,088	249,577,077	242,801,229	1.3	2.8	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,097,440	2,344,042	3,455,525	2,051,940	11.8	64.7	18.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	10,856,156	11,355,553	12,147,788	10,619,884	4.6	11.9	38.7
Black or African American	34,313,007	35,091,809	35,498,173	33,474,968	2.3	3.5	65.7
White	195 575,485	197,324,684	198,475,591	196,654,437	0.9	1.5	60.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	34,826,865	35,305,818	35,829,902	32,463,770	1.4	2.9	47.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	566,378	640,108	769,533	384,213	13.0	35.9	36.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	340,370	402,132	495,497	653,378	18.1	45.6	39.8
Black or African American	1,391,117	1,502,500	1,606,075	1,828,783	8.0	15.5	51.8
White	32,529,000	32,761,078	32,958,797	29,597,396	0.7	1.3	54.0
Alabama							
All persons:							
All races	4,411,413	4,447,100	4,484,283	4,387,710	0.8	1.7	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	22,973	25,386	44,624	14,588	10.5	94.2	11.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	33,980	35,873	41,984	28,254	5.6	23.6	23.7
Black or African American	1,158,925	1,167,623	1,170,837	1,145,895	0.8	1.0	73.0
White	3,195,535	3,218,218	3,226,838	3,198,973	0.7	1.0	72.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	4,336,944	4,371,270	4,406,992	4,340,242	0.8	1.6	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	21,789	24,095	42,783	13,918	10.6	96.4	11.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	32,953	34,761	40,396	27,020	5.5	22.6	24.3
Black or African American	1,151,666	1,159,997	1,163,009	1,141,229	0.7	1.0	73.4
White	3,130,536	3,152,417	3,160,804	3,158,075	0.7	1.0	72.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	74,469	75,830	77,291	47,468	1.8	3.8	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,184	1,291	1,841	670	9.0	55.5	16.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,027	1,112	1,588	1,234	8.3	54.6	15.2
Black or African American	7,259	7,626	7,828	4,666	5.1	7.8	64.5
White	64,999	65,801	66,034	40,898	1.2	1.6	77.5
Alaska							
All persons:							
All races	597,803	626,932	657,686	622,138	4.9	10.0	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	98,741	107,715	119,499	102,921	9.1	21.0	43.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	29,720	31,786	37,351	29,327	7.0	25.7	27.1
Black or African American	22,908	26,649	27,935	23,353	16.3	21.9	74.4
White	446,434	460,782	472,903	466,537	3.2	5.9	54.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	573,518	601,080	630,093	595,814	4.8	9.9	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	96,889	105,228	116,696	101,445	8.6	20.4	42.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	28,965	30,935	36,102	27,833	6.8	24.6	27.6
Black or African American	21,294	24,742	25,837	21,647	16.2	21.3	75.9
White	426,370	440,175	451,458	444,889	3.2	5.9	55.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	24,285	25,852	27,595	26,324	6.5	13.6	47.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,852	2,487	2,803	1,476	34.3	51.3	66.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	755	851	1,249	1,494	12.7	65.4	19.4
Black or African American	1,614	1,907	2,098	1,706	18.2	30.0	60.5
White	20,064	20,607	21,445	21,648	2.7	6.9	39.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Arizona	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	5,061,953	5,130,632	5,203,165	4,882,330	1.4	2.8	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	266,547	278,265	298,136	264,034	4.4	11.9	37.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	107,934	114,836	132,307	107,269	6.4	22.6	28.3
Black or African American	168,954	183,298	191,675	182,479	8.5	13.4	63.1
White	4,518,518	4,554,233	4,581,047	4,328,548	0.8	1.4	57.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,778,855	3,835,015	3,894,097	3,744,515	1.5	3.0	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	236,061	244,060	260,718	232,291	3.4	10.4	32.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	98,626	104,458	119,280	92,054	5.9	20.9	28.2
Black or African American	152,121	164,469	170,895	150,632	8.1	12.3	65.8
White	3,292,047	3,322,028	3,343,204	3,269,538	0.9	1.6	58.6
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,283,098	1,295,617	1,309,068	1,137,815	1.0	2.0	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	30,486	34,205	37,418	31,743	12.2	22.7	53.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	9,308	10,378	13,027	15,215	11.5	40.0	28.8
Black or African American	16,833	18,829	20,780	31,847	11.9	23.4	50.6
White	1,226,471	1,232,205	1,237,843	1,059,010	0.5	0.9	50.4
Arkansas							
All persons:							
All races	2,644,980	2,673,400	2,703,022	2,576,516	1.1	2.2	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	18,216	20,289	37,190	14,125	11.4	104.2	10.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	23,053	24,090	28,063	19,702	4.5	21.7	20.7
Black or African American	420,517	425,864	428,164	413,890	1.3	1.8	69.9
White	2,183,194	2,203,157	2,209,605	2,128,799	0.9	1.2	75.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,559,353	2,586,534	2,614,758	2,518,642	1.1	2.2	49.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,846	18,778	35,006	12,960	11.5	107.8	10.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	22,189	23,196	26,860	18,264	4.5	21.1	21.6
Black or African American	417,253	422,391	424,507	410,126	1.2	1.7	70.8
White	2,103,065	2,122,169	2,128,385	2,077,292	0.9	1.2	75.5
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	85,627	86,866	88,264	57,874	1.4	3.1	47.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,370	1,511	2,184	1,165	10.3	59.4	17.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	864	894	1,203	1,438	3.5	39.2	8.8
Black or African American	3,264	3,473	3,657	3,764	6.4	12.0	53.2
White	80,129	80,988	81,220	51,507	1.1	1.4	78.7
California							
All persons:							
All races	33,142,127	33,871,648	34,650,062	33,631,461	2.2	4.5	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	403,170	472,692	672,542	318,813	17.2	66.8	25.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,992,529	4,133,030	4,373,305	4,150,065	3.5	9.5	36.9
Black or African American	2,381,138	2,516,935	2,589,910	2,509,724	5.7	8.8	65.0
White	26,365,290	26,748,991	27,014,305	26,652,859	1.5	2.5	59.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	22,312,148	22,905,092	23,535,214	22,842,445	2.7	5.5	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	183,718	225,265	384,962	193,504	22.6	109.5	20.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,858,979	3,978,555	4,183,841	3,869,861	3.1	8.4	36.8
Black or African American	2,211,101	2,326,580	2,381,862	2,217,925	5.2	7.7	67.6
White	16,058,350	16,374,692	16,584,549	16,561,155	2.0	3.3	60.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	10,829,979	10,966,556	11,114,848	10,789,016	1.3	2.6	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	219,452	247,427	287,580	125,309	12.7	31.0	41.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	133,550	154,475	189,464	280,204	15.7	41.9	37.4
Black or African American	170,037	190,355	208,048	291,799	11.9	22.4	53.5
White	10,306,940	10,374,299	10,429,756	10,091,704	0.7	1.2	54.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
	Number				Percent		
Colorado							
All persons:							
All races	4,231,725	4,301,261	4,375,062	4,136,615	1.6	3.4	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	49,570	57,458	82,307	38,262	15.9	66.0	24.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	105,572	113,495	129,983	106,187	7.5	23.1	32.5
Black or African American	173,417	188,402	195,655	180,971	8.6	12.8	67.4
White	3,903,166	3,941,906	3,967,117	3,811,195	1.0	1.6	60.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,507,900	3,565,660	3,626,799	3,506,321	1.6	3.4	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	29,604	34,425	54,748	26,627	16.3	84.9	19.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	100,343	107,368	121,981	97,053	7.0	21.6	32.5
Black or African American	160,706	173,890	179,696	160,909	8.2	11.8	69.4
White	3,217,247	3,249,977	3,270,374	3,221,732	1.0	1.7	61.6
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	723,825	735,601	748,263	630,294	1.6	3.4	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	19,966	23,033	27,559	11,635	15.4	38.0	40.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,229	6,127	8,002	9,134	17.2	53.0	32.4
Black or African American	12,711	14,512	15,959	20,062	14.2	25.6	55.4
White	685,919	691,929	696,743	589,463	0.9	1.6	55.5
Connecticut							
All persons:							
All races	3,366,727	3,405,565	3,447,167	3,297,288	1.2	2.4	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	10,759	12,827	25,030	8,492	19.2	132.6	14.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	88,579	91,816	99,954	89,866	3.7	12.8	28.5
Black or African American	334,376	347,678	356,274	311,510	4.0	6.5	60.7
White	2,933,013	2,953,244	2,965,909	2,887,420	0.7	1.1	61.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,052,380	3,085,242	3,120,297	3,009,428	1.1	2.2	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,453	9,088	20,154	6,409	21.9	170.4	12.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	85,848	88,890	96,381	85,748	3.5	12.3	28.9
Black or African American	303,525	314,642	320,695	285,027	3.7	5.7	64.7
White	2,655,554	2,672,622	2,683,067	2,632,244	0.6	1.0	62.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	314,347	320,323	326,870	287,860	1.9	4.0	47.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,306	3,739	4,876	2,083	13.1	47.5	27.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,731	2,926	3,573	4,118	7.1	30.8	23.2
Black or African American	30,851	33,036	35,579	26,483	7.1	15.3	46.2
White	277,459	280,622	282,842	255,176	1.1	1.9	58.8
Delaware							
All persons:							
All races	774,716	783,600	793,085	762,236	1.1	2.4	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,990	3,306	6,160	2,445	10.6	106.0	10.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	17,082	17,820	19,565	17,228	4.3	14.5	29.7
Black or African American	153,582	157,045	158,899	153,140	2.3	3.5	65.1
White	601,062	605,429	608,461	589,423	0.7	1.2	59.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	738,191	746,323	754,957	732,795	1.1	2.3	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,376	2,638	5,241	2,198	11.0	120.6	9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	16,760	17,469	19,117	16,662	4.2	14.1	30.1
Black or African American	149,522	152,706	154,290	149,847	2.1	3.2	66.8
White	569,533	573,510	576,309	564,088	0.7	1.2	58.7
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	36,525	37,277	38,128	29,441	2.1	4.4	46.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	614	668	919	247	8.8	49.7	17.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	322	351	448	566	9.0	39.1	23.0
Black or African American	4,060	4,339	4,609	3,293	6.9	13.5	50.8
White	31,529	31,919	32,152	25,335	1.2	2.0	62.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
District of Columbia	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	564,793	572,059	580,289	518,358	1.3	2.7	46.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,961	2,337	4,900	1,855	19.2	149.9	12.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	16,274	17,106	18,781	16,880	5.1	15.4	33.2
Black or African American	349,390	353,632	354,427	316,423	1.2	1.4	84.2
White	197,168	198,984	202,181	183,200	0.9	2.5	36.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	520,828	527,106	534,206	479,970	1.2	2.6	46.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,317	1,593	3,925	1,347	21.0	198.0	10.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	15,787	16,557	18,082	15,590	4.9	14.5	33.6
Black or African American	342,464	346,143	346,788	311,476	1.1	1.3	85.1
White	161,260	162,813	165,411	151,557	1.0	2.6	37.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	43,965	44,953	46,083	38,388	2.2	4.8	46.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	644	744	975	508	15.5	51.4	30.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	487	549	699	1,290	12.7	43.5	29.2
Black or African American	6,926	7,489	7,639	4,947	8.1	10.3	79.0
White	35,908	36,171	36,770	31,643	0.7	2.4	30.5
Florida							
All persons:							
All races	15,817,274	15,982,378	16,156,392	15,332,103	1.0	2.1	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	59,401	66,388	120,347	64,119	11.8	102.6	11.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	292,184	315,422	356,993	296,956	8.0	22.2	35.9
Black or African American	2,429,070	2,468,478	2,502,132	2,387,119	1.6	3.0	53.9
White	13,036,619	13,132,090	13,176,920	12,583,909	0.7	1.1	68.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	13,158,614	13,299,663	13,447,653	12,880,895	1.1	2.2	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	43,379	48,837	97,336	46,242	12.6	124.4	10.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	280,366	301,202	338,309	269,053	7.4	20.7	36.0
Black or African American	2,324,674	2,358,148	2,383,193	2,247,798	1.4	2.5	57.2
White	10,510,195	10,591,476	10,628,815	10,317,802	0.8	1.1	68.5
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,658,660	2,682,715	2,708,739	2,451,208	0.9	1.9	48.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,022	17,551	23,011	17,877	9.5	43.6	21.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	11,818	14,220	18,684	27,903	20.3	58.1	35.0
Black or African American	104,396	110,330	118,939	139,321	5.7	13.9	40.8
White	2,526,424	2,540,614	2,548,105	2,266,107	0.6	0.9	65.4
Georgia							
All persons:							
All races	8,114,621	8,186,453	8,263,082	7,942,865	0.9	1.8	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	24,008	26,783	54,294	19,440	11.6	126.1	9.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	184,741	192,400	208,685	171,563	4.1	13.0	32.0
Black or African American	2,370,696	2,395,234	2,405,424	2,296,524	1.0	1.5	70.7
White	5,535,176	5,572,036	5,594,679	5,455,338	0.7	1.1	61.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	7,684,722	7,751,226	7,821,918	7,681,833	0.9	1.8	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	18,090	20,443	46,233	16,254	13.0	155.6	8.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	179,990	187,189	202,314	165,537	4.0	12.4	32.2
Black or African American	2,341,845	2,364,537	2,373,457	2,274,725	1.0	1.3	71.8
White	5,144,797	5,179,057	5,199,914	5,225,317	0.7	1.1	62.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	429,899	435,227	441,164	261,032	1.2	2.6	47.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,918	6,340	8,061	3,186	7.1	36.2	19.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,751	5,211	6,371	6,026	9.7	34.1	28.4
Black or African American	28,851	30,697	31,967	21,799	6.4	10.8	59.2
White	390,379	392,979	394,765	230,021	0.7	1.1	59.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Hawaii	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	1,027,227	1,211,537	1,408,186	1,179,178	17.9	37.1	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,835	4,547	25,022	6,616	18.6	552.5	3.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	686,351	816,218	860,345	750,038	18.9	25.4	74.6
Black or African American	23,334	30,498	34,293	33,274	30.7	47.0	65.4
White	313,707	360,274	488,526	389,250	14.8	55.7	26.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	966,976	1,123,838	1,289,309	1,082,536	16.2	33.3	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,609	3,064	18,179	4,816	17.4	596.8	2.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	660,793	771,705	809,142	712,218	16.8	22.5	74.8
Black or African American	21,132	27,330	30,235	29,461	29.3	43.1	68.1
White	282,442	321,739	431,753	336,041	13.9	52.9	26.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	60,251	87,699	118,877	96,642	45.6	97.3	46.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,226	1,483	6,843	1,800	21.0	458.2	4.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	25,558	44,513	51,203	37,820	74.2	100.3	73.9
Black or African American	2,202	3,168	4,058	3,813	43.9	84.3	52.0
White	31,265	38,535	56,773	53,209	23.3	81.6	28.5
Idaho							
All persons:							
All races	1,277,633	1,293,353	1,310,932	1,273,257	1.3	2.6	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	18,440	20,595	27,658	17,100	11.7	50.0	23.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	14,096	15,240	19,872	14,954	8.1	41.0	19.8
Black or African American	5,929	7,580	8,425	7,967	27.8	42.1	66.1
White	1,239,168	1,250,538	1,254,977	1,233,236	0.9	1.3	71.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,177,668	1,192,263	1,207,365	1,175,438	1.2	2.5	49.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,933	17,630	24,044	14,313	10.7	50.9	20.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	13,357	14,430	18,589	13,409	8.0	39.2	20.5
Black or African American	4,998	6,458	7,151	5,081	29.2	43.1	67.8
White	1,143,380	1,153,745	1,157,581	1,142,635	0.9	1.2	73.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	99,965	101,690	103,567	97,819	1.7	3.6	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,507	2,965	3,614	2,787	18.3	44.2	41.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	739	810	1,283	1,545	9.6	73.6	13.1
Black or African American	931	1,122	1,274	2,886	20.5	36.8	55.7
White	95,788	96,793	97,396	90,601	1.0	1.7	62.5
Illinois							
All persons:							
All races	12,304,804	12,419,293	12,540,564	12,185,560	0.9	1.9	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	36,553	43,660	76,452	28,268	19.4	109.2	17.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	444,884	460,311	487,034	433,819	3.5	9.5	36.6
Black or African American	1,901,815	1,933,802	1,953,917	1,863,831	1.7	2.7	61.4
White	9,921,552	9,981,520	10,023,161	9,859,642	0.6	1.0	59.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	10,787,561	10,889,031	10,996,069	10,861,826	0.9	1.9	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	18,714	23,937	53,002	18,556	27.9	183.2	15.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	433,441	447,775	472,494	410,353	3.3	9.0	36.7
Black or African American	1,864,778	1,893,330	1,910,159	1,810,596	1.5	2.4	62.9
White	8,470,628	8,523,989	8,560,414	8,622,321	0.6	1.1	59.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,517,243	1,530,262	1,544,495	1,323,734	0.9	1.8	47.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	17,839	19,723	23,450	9,712	10.6	31.5	33.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	11,443	12,536	14,540	23,466	9.6	27.1	35.3
Black or African American	37,037	40,472	43,758	53,235	9.3	18.1	51.1
White	1,450,924	1,457,531	1,462,747	1,237,321	0.5	0.8	55.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Indiana	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	6,025,086	6,080,485	6,138,748	5,976,390	0.9	1.9	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,655	19,675	39,733	15,244	18.1	138.6	13.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	63,720	67,640	76,820	63,239	6.2	20.6	29.9
Black or African American	516,246	533,138	542,046	504,291	3.3	5.0	65.5
White	5,428,465	5,460,032	5,480,149	5,393,616	0.6	1.0	61.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,813,677	5,865,949	5,920,736	5,815,228	0.9	1.8	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,854	16,464	35,395	13,305	18.8	155.5	12.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	61,781	65,476	74,040	60,160	6.0	19.8	30.1
Black or African American	508,273	524,420	532,649	494,746	3.2	4.8	66.2
White	5,229,769	5,259,589	5,278,652	5,247,017	0.6	0.9	61.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	211,409	214,536	218,012	161,162	1.5	3.1	47.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,801	3,211	4,338	1,939	14.6	54.9	26.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,939	2,164	2,780	3,079	11.6	43.4	26.8
Black or African American	7,973	8,718	9,397	9,545	9.3	17.9	52.3
White	198,696	200,443	201,497	146,599	0.9	1.4	62.4
Iowa							
All persons:							
All races	2,903,515	2,926,324	2,950,282	2,877,296	0.8	1.6	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	9,504	10,503	18,491	8,974	10.5	94.6	11.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	38,996	40,360	45,069	39,219	3.5	15.6	22.5
Black or African American	63,367	70,138	73,475	59,809	10.7	16.0	67.0
White	2,791,648	2,805,323	2,813,247	2,769,294	0.5	0.8	63.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,822,474	2,843,851	2,866,251	2,811,446	0.8	1.6	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,055	8,876	16,287	7,586	10.2	102.2	10.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	38,276	39,585	44,032	37,637	3.4	15.0	22.7
Black or African American	61,535	67,950	71,035	56,523	10.4	15.4	67.5
White	2,714,608	2,727,440	2,734,897	2,709,700	0.5	0.7	63.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	81,041	82,473	84,031	65,850	1.8	3.7	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,449	1,627	2,204	1,388	12.3	52.1	23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	720	775	1,037	1,582	7.6	44.0	17.4
Black or African American	1,832	2,188	2,440	3,286	19.4	33.2	58.6
White	77,040	77,883	78,350	59,594	1.1	1.7	64.4
Kansas							
All persons:							
All races	2,648,109	2,688,418	2,730,764	2,665,890	1.5	3.1	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	25,984	30,923	47,916	23,758	19.0	84.4	22.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	50,308	52,903	58,947	50,121	5.2	17.2	30.0
Black or African American	157,389	167,269	172,429	157,628	6.3	9.6	65.7
White	2,414,428	2,437,323	2,451,472	2,434,383	0.9	1.5	61.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,462,868	2,500,166	2,539,222	2,508,142	1.5	3.1	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	22,506	26,757	42,692	20,181	18.9	89.7	21.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	48,886	51,355	56,928	47,008	5.1	16.5	30.7
Black or African American	152,558	161,766	166,343	149,444	6.0	9.0	66.8
White	2,238,918	2,260,288	2,273,259	2,291,509	1.0	1.5	62.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	185,241	188,252	191,542	157,748	1.6	3.4	47.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,478	4,166	5,224	3,577	19.8	50.2	39.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,422	1,548	2,019	3,113	8.9	42.0	21.1
Black or African American	4,831	5,503	6,086	8,184	13.9	26.0	53.5
White	175,510	177,035	178,213	142,874	0.9	1.5	56.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Kentucky	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	4,007,674	4,041,769	4,077,478	3,985,662	0.9	1.7	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,940	9,684	24,674	6,101	8.3	176.0	4.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	32,338	34,073	39,720	29,693	5.4	22.8	23.5
Black or African American	298,982	307,871	313,843	290,411	3.0	5.0	59.8
White	3,667,414	3,690,141	3,699,241	3,659,457	0.6	0.9	71.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,949,115	3,981,830	4,015,955	3,948,234	0.8	1.7	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,044	8,714	23,105	5,437	8.3	187.2	4.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	31,468	33,128	38,388	28,396	5.3	22.0	24.0
Black or African American	295,398	304,039	309,654	287,292	2.9	4.8	60.6
White	3,614,205	3,635,949	3,644,808	3,627,109	0.6	0.8	71.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	58,559	59,939	61,523	37,428	2.4	5.1	46.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	896	970	1,569	664	8.3	75.1	11.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	870	945	1,332	1,297	8.6	53.1	16.2
Black or African American	3,584	3,832	4,189	3,119	6.9	16.9	41.0
White	53,209	54,192	54,433	32,348	1.8	2.3	80.3
Louisiana							
All persons:							
All races	4,436,154	4,468,976	4,504,106	4,374,770	0.7	1.5	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	26,086	28,259	43,078	19,729	8.3	65.1	12.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	57,755	60,389	66,887	56,382	4.6	15.8	28.8
Black or African American	1,457,957	1,468,317	1,471,982	1,420,301	0.7	1.0	73.9
White	2,894,356	2,912,011	2,922,159	2,878,358	0.6	1.0	63.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	4,330,797	4,361,238	4,393,625	4,253,224	0.7	1.5	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	24,438	26,341	40,243	18,060	7.8	64.7	12.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	56,637	59,086	64,976	53,458	4.3	14.7	29.4
Black or African American	1,446,764	1,456,378	1,459,627	1,407,719	0.7	0.9	74.7
White	2,802,958	2,819,433	2,828,779	2,773,987	0.6	0.9	63.8
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	105,357	107,738	110,481	121,546	2.3	4.9	46.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,648	1,918	2,835	1,669	16.4	72.0	22.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,118	1,303	1,911	2,924	16.5	70.9	23.3
Black or African American	11,193	11,939	12,355	12,582	6.7	10.4	64.2
White	91,398	92,578	93,380	104,371	1.3	2.2	59.5
Maine							
All persons:							
All races	1,264,410	1,274,923	1,285,883	1,258,614	0.8	1.7	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,178	8,226	13,175	5,819	14.6	83.5	17.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	9,795	10,265	12,486	9,811	4.8	27.5	17.5
Black or African American	7,207	8,720	9,790	6,862	21.0	35.8	58.6
White	1,240,230	1,247,712	1,250,432	1,236,122	0.6	0.8	73.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,255,415	1,265,563	1,276,102	1,249,320	0.8	1.6	49.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,959	7,980	12,798	5,651	14.7	83.9	17.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	9,591	10,056	12,176	9,533	4.8	27.0	18.0
Black or African American	6,691	8,109	9,076	6,362	21.2	35.6	59.5
White	1,232,174	1,239,418	1,242,052	1,227,774	0.6	0.8	73.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	8,995	9,360	9,781	9,294	4.1	8.7	46.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	219	246	377	168	12.3	72.1	17.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	204	209	310	278	2.5	52.0	4.7
Black or African American	516	611	714	500	18.4	38.4	48.0
White	8,056	8,294	8,380	8,348	3.0	4.0	73.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Maryland	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	5,229,599	5,296,486	5,389,565	5,218,918	1.3	2.7	47.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,784	19,682	40,157	16,297	17.3	139.3	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	219,705	229,606	244,430	221,695	4.5	11.3	40.0
Black or African American	1,499,606	1,524,783	1,537,077	1,482,276	1.7	2.5	67.2
White	3,493,504	3,522,415	3,547,901	3,498,650	0.8	1.6	53.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,006,989	5,068,570	5,135,614	5,007,731	1.2	2.6	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,670	16,060	34,890	13,560	17.5	155.2	11.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	216,850	226,190	240,184	215,297	4.3	10.8	40.0
Black or African American	1,475,902	1,499,320	1,510,144	1,458,814	1.6	2.3	68.4
White	3,300,567	3,327,000	3,350,396	3,320,060	0.8	1.5	53.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	222,610	227,916	233,951	211,187	2.4	5.1	46.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,114	3,622	5,267	2,737	16.3	69.1	23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,855	3,416	4,246	6,398	19.6	48.7	40.3
Black or African American	23,704	25,463	26,933	23,462	7.4	13.6	54.5
White	192,937	195,415	197,505	178,590	1.3	2.4	54.2
Massachusetts							
All persons:							
All races	6,280,084	6,349,097	6,422,607	6,203,848	1.1	2.3	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	17,516	20,760	39,563	15,454	18.5	125.9	14.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	251,912	259,574	275,425	250,355	3.0	9.3	32.6
Black or African American	406,247	426,216	442,257	415,567	4.9	8.9	55.5
White	5,604,409	5,642,547	5,665,362	5,522,472	0.7	1.1	62.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,862,962	5,920,368	5,981,466	5,799,156	1.0	2.0	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,093	14,664	31,796	11,653	21.3	162.9	13.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	246,789	254,060	268,903	242,454	2.9	9.0	32.9
Black or African American	346,751	362,503	373,196	341,778	4.5	7.6	59.6
White	5,257,329	5,289,141	5,307,571	5,203,271	0.6	1.0	63.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	417,122	428,729	441,141	404,692	2.8	5.8	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,423	6,096	7,767	3,801	12.4	43.2	28.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,123	5,514	6,522	7,901	7.6	27.3	27.9
Black or African American	59,496	63,713	69,061	73,789	7.1	16.1	44.1
White	347,080	353,406	357,791	319,201	1.8	3.1	59.1
Michigan							
All persons:							
All races	9,809,133	9,938,444	10,076,242	9,918,687	1.3	2.7	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	60,253	74,025	125,330	59,637	22.9	108.0	21.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	185,003	195,651	214,619	183,904	5.8	16.0	36.0
Black or African American	1,426,340	1,463,500	1,482,674	1,422,948	2.6	3.9	66.0
White	8,137,537	8,205,268	8,253,619	8,252,198	0.8	1.4	58.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	9,493,270	9,614,567	9,743,406	9,633,245	1.3	2.6	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	53,981	66,146	114,464	53,837	22.5	112.0	20.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	182,108	192,260	210,150	178,191	5.6	15.4	36.2
Black or African American	1,408,536	1,443,879	1,461,267	1,402,775	2.5	3.7	67.0
White	7,848,645	7,912,282	7,957,525	7,998,442	0.8	1.4	58.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	315,863	323,877	332,836	285,442	2.5	5.4	47.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,272	7,879	10,866	5,800	25.6	73.2	35.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,895	3,391	4,469	5,713	17.1	54.4	31.5
Black or African American	17,804	19,621	21,407	20,173	10.2	20.2	50.4
White	288,892	292,986	296,094	253,756	1.4	2.5	56.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Minnesota	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	4,860,175	4,919,479	4,982,458	4,827,670	1.2	2.5	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	56,086	62,673	81,608	59,334	11.7	45.5	25.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	149,731	155,206	166,441	138,401	3.7	11.2	32.8
Black or African American	179,957	195,026	205,531	156,164	8.4	14.2	58.9
White	4,474,401	4,506,574	4,528,878	4,473,771	0.7	1.2	59.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	4,720,807	4,776,097	4,834,548	4,729,312	1.2	2.4	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	52,351	58,160	75,848	56,143	11.1	44.9	24.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	148,024	153,304	164,016	135,113	3.6	10.8	33.0
Black or African American	175,049	189,147	198,500	150,251	8.1	13.4	60.1
White	4,345,383	4,375,486	4,396,184	4,387,805	0.7	1.2	59.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	139,368	143,382	147,910	98,358	2.9	6.1	47.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,735	4,513	5,760	3,191	20.8	54.2	38.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,707	1,902	2,425	3,288	11.4	42.1	27.2
Black or African American	4,908	5,879	7,031	5,913	19.8	43.3	45.7
White	129,018	131,088	132,694	85,966	1.6	2.8	56.3
Mississippi							
All persons:							
All races	2,829,012	2,844,658	2,861,364	2,786,989	0.6	1.1	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,906	12,565	19,648	10,753	5.5	65.0	8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	19,974	20,898	24,707	20,683	4.6	23.7	19.5
Black or African American	1,035,611	1,041,069	1,042,762	1,018,353	0.5	0.7	76.3
White	1,761,521	1,770,126	1,774,247	1,737,200	0.5	0.7	67.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,790,372	2,805,089	2,820,678	2,761,275	0.5	1.1	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,324	11,911	18,648	10,362	5.2	64.7	8.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	19,414	20,285	23,670	19,894	4.5	21.9	20.5
Black or African American	1,029,368	1,034,507	1,036,014	1,014,915	0.5	0.6	77.3
White	1,730,266	1,738,386	1,742,346	1,716,104	0.5	0.7	67.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	38,640	39,569	40,686	25,714	2.4	5.3	45.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	582	654	1,000	391	12.4	71.8	17.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	560	613	1,037	789	9.5	85.2	11.1
Black or African American	6,243	6,562	6,748	3,438	5.1	8.1	63.2
White	31,255	31,740	31,901	21,096	1.6	2.1	75.1
Missouri							
All persons:							
All races	5,531,260	5,595,211	5,662,239	5,502,189	1.2	2.4	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	25,782	31,876	60,361	20,961	23.6	134.1	17.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	67,369	71,869	81,601	65,465	6.7	21.1	31.6
Black or African American	634,289	649,528	657,761	624,777	2.4	3.7	64.9
White	4,803,820	4,841,938	4,862,516	4,790,986	0.8	1.2	64.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,415,615	5,476,619	5,540,354	5,405,855	1.1	2.3	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	23,551	29,094	56,444	18,899	23.5	139.7	16.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	66,128	70,455	79,593	62,774	6.5	20.4	32.1
Black or African American	628,907	643,579	651,202	618,284	2.3	3.5	65.8
White	4,697,029	4,733,491	4,753,115	4,705,898	0.8	1.2	65.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	115,645	118,592	121,885	96,334	2.5	5.4	47.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,231	2,782	3,917	2,062	24.7	75.6	32.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,241	1,414	2,008	2,691	13.9	61.8	22.6
Black or African American	5,382	5,949	6,559	6,493	10.5	21.9	48.2
White	106,791	108,447	109,401	85,088	1.6	2.4	63.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Montana	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	888,818	902,195	916,018	887,875	1.5	3.1	49.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	56,354	60,001	66,421	57,829	6.5	17.9	36.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,386	5,754	7,950	5,598	6.8	47.6	14.4
Black or African American	2,813	3,973	4,536	3,370	41.2	61.3	67.3
White	824,265	832,467	837,111	821,078	1.0	1.6	63.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	871,610	884,114	896,989	871,511	1.4	2.9	49.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	54,526	57,778	63,933	56,190	6.0	17.3	34.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,159	5,519	7,559	5,280	7.0	46.5	15.0
Black or African American	2,575	3,640	4,112	2,822	41.4	59.7	69.3
White	809,350	817,177	821,385	807,219	1.0	1.5	65.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	17,208	18,081	19,029	16,364	5.1	10.6	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,828	2,223	2,488	1,639	21.6	36.1	59.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	227	235	391	318	3.5	72.2	4.9
Black or African American	238	333	424	548	39.9	78.2	51.1
White	14,915	15,290	15,726	13,859	2.5	5.4	46.2
Nebraska							
All persons:							
All races	1,695,000	1,711,263	1,728,326	1,670,358	1.0	2.0	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,634	16,961	22,645	15,405	8.5	44.8	18.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	23,706	24,931	28,379	23,894	5.2	19.7	26.2
Black or African American	70,043	74,476	76,726	69,047	6.3	9.5	66.3
White	1,585,617	1,594,895	1,600,576	1,562,012	0.6	0.9	62.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,601,933	1,616,838	1,632,432	1,588,885	0.9	1.9	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,568	14,581	19,757	13,674	7.5	45.6	16.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	22,943	24,096	27,279	22,110	5.0	18.9	26.6
Black or African American	68,311	72,509	74,524	65,129	6.1	9.1	67.6
White	1,497,111	1,505,652	1,510,872	1,487,972	0.6	0.9	62.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	93,067	94,425	95,894	81,473	1.5	3.0	48.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,066	2,380	2,888	1,731	15.2	39.8	38.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	763	835	1,100	1,784	9.4	44.2	21.4
Black or African American	1,732	1,967	2,202	3,918	13.6	27.1	50.0
White	88,506	89,243	89,704	74,040	0.8	1.4	61.5
Nevada							
All persons:							
All races	1,956,335	1,998,257	2,042,512	1,880,291	2.1	4.4	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	28,282	31,808	43,275	34,624	12.5	53.0	23.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	105,410	111,507	125,366	96,863	5.8	18.9	30.6
Black or African American	140,122	149,647	153,173	148,746	6.8	9.3	73.0
White	1,682,521	1,705,295	1,720,698	1,600,058	1.4	2.3	59.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,567,716	1,604,287	1,642,727	1,549,514	2.3	4.8	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	21,659	24,209	34,211	28,342	11.8	58.0	20.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	100,867	106,327	118,729	88,671	5.4	17.7	30.6
Black or African American	133,003	141,486	144,336	133,271	6.4	8.5	74.9
White	1,312,187	1,332,265	1,345,451	1,299,230	1.5	2.5	60.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	388,619	393,970	399,785	330,777	1.4	2.9	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,623	7,599	9,064	6,282	14.7	36.9	40.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,543	5,180	6,637	8,192	14.0	46.1	30.4
Black or African American	7,119	8,161	8,837	15,475	14.6	24.1	60.7
White	370,334	373,030	375,247	300,828	0.7	1.3	54.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
New Hampshire	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	1,225,745	1,235,786	1,246,380	1,215,870	0.8	1.7	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,068	3,767	7,924	2,776	22.8	158.3	14.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	16,768	17,636	19,909	17,090	5.2	18.7	27.6
Black or African American	9,943	11,521	12,928	9,671	15.9	30.0	52.9
White	1,195,966	1,202,862	1,205,619	1,186,333	0.6	0.8	71.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,205,806	1,215,297	1,225,282	1,195,392	0.8	1.6	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,747	3,411	7,399	2,581	24.2	169.3	14.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	16,521	17,364	19,544	16,769	5.1	18.3	27.9
Black or African American	8,628	10,062	11,274	8,229	16.6	30.7	54.2
White	1,177,910	1,184,460	1,187,065	1,167,813	0.6	0.8	71.5
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	19,939	20,489	21,098	20,478	2.8	5.8	47.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	321	356	525	195	10.9	63.6	17.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	247	272	365	321	10.1	47.8	21.2
Black or African American	1,315	1,459	1,654	1,442	11.0	25.8	42.5
White	18,056	18,402	18,554	18,520	1.9	2.8	69.5
New Jersey							
All persons:							
All races	8,325,381	8,414,350	8,510,113	8,204,652	1.1	2.2	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	24,013	28,778	51,434	23,398	19.8	114.2	17.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	501,448	514,273	537,427	501,909	2.6	7.2	35.6
Black or African American	1,212,291	1,241,469	1,260,795	1,209,251	2.4	4.0	60.2
White	6,587,629	6,629,830	6,660,457	6,470,094	0.6	1.1	57.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	7,225,673	7,297,159	7,373,877	7,147,182	1.0	2.1	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,996	15,278	34,839	14,902	27.4	190.4	14.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	491,887	503,690	524,793	483,182	2.4	6.7	35.9
Black or African American	1,117,278	1,140,219	1,152,597	1,091,133	2.1	3.2	65.0
White	5,604,512	5,637,972	5,661,648	5,557,965	0.6	1.0	58.6
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,099,708	1,117,191	1,136,236	1,057,470	1.6	3.3	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,017	13,500	16,595	8,496	12.3	38.1	32.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	9,561	10,583	12,634	18,727	10.7	32.1	33.3
Black or African American	95,013	101,250	108,198	118,118	6.6	13.9	47.3
White	983,117	991,858	998,809	912,129	0.9	1.6	55.7
New Mexico							
All persons:							
All races	1,793,956	1,819,046	1,845,509	1,747,813	1.4	2.9	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	178,864	185,372	194,099	170,250	3.6	8.5	42.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	23,621	25,149	30,341	27,538	6.5	28.4	22.7
Black or African American	38,421	42,745	45,038	46,335	11.3	17.2	65.3
White	1,553,050	1,565,780	1,576,031	1,503,690	0.8	1.5	55.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,035,227	1,053,660	1,073,016	1,029,289	1.8	3.7	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	162,452	166,399	173,274	157,871	2.4	6.7	36.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	20,119	21,364	25,336	20,911	6.2	25.9	23.9
Black or African American	31,220	34,651	36,161	31,330	11.0	15.8	69.4
White	821,436	831,246	838,245	819,177	1.2	2.0	58.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	758,729	765,386	772,493	718,524	0.9	1.8	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,412	18,973	20,825	12,379	15.6	26.9	58.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,502	3,785	5,005	6,627	8.1	42.9	18.8
Black or African American	7,201	8,094	8,877	15,005	12.4	23.3	53.3
White	731,614	734,534	737,786	684,513	0.4	0.8	47.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
New York	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	18,733,573	18,976,457	19,237,421	18,277,971	1.3	2.7	48.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	101,492	120,355	181,006	77,211	18.6	78.3	23.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,125,074	1,157,977	1,217,181	1,064,087	2.9	8.2	35.7
Black or African American	3,345,633	3,434,584	3,490,118	3,235,549	2.7	4.3	61.6
White	14,161,374	14,263,541	14,349,114	13,901,124	0.7	1.3	54.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	15,927,758	16,108,874	16,302,761	15,571,733	1.1	2.4	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	57,365	70,037	121,407	55,342	22.1	111.6	19.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,096,458	1,126,399	1,179,333	1,016,948	2.7	7.6	36.1
Black or African American	2,892,601	2,952,756	2,987,281	2,660,881	2.1	3.3	63.5
White	11,881,334	11,959,682	12,014,740	11,838,562	0.7	1.1	58.7
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,805,815	2,867,583	2,934,660	2,706,238	2.2	4.6	47.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	44,127	50,318	59,601	21,869	14.0	35.1	40.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	28,616	31,578	37,848	47,139	10.4	32.3	32.1
Black or African American	453,032	481,828	502,837	574,668	6.4	11.0	57.8
White	2,280,040	2,303,859	2,334,374	2,062,562	1.0	2.4	43.8
North Carolina							
All persons:							
All races	7,980,314	8,049,313	8,122,731	7,747,514	0.9	1.8	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	102,355	106,635	133,062	101,588	4.2	30.0	13.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	123,966	129,535	144,018	115,889	4.5	16.2	27.8
Black or African American	1,753,188	1,775,634	1,786,633	1,705,989	1.3	1.9	67.1
White	6,000,805	6,037,509	6,059,018	5,824,048	0.6	1.0	63.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	7,606,440	7,670,350	7,738,090	7,554,602	0.8	1.7	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	96,162	99,988	124,872	98,250	4.0	29.9	13.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	119,936	125,163	138,572	110,935	4.4	15.5	28.0
Black or African American	1,729,399	1,750,210	1,759,846	1,689,144	1.2	1.8	68.4
White	5,660,943	5,694,989	5,714,800	5,656,273	0.6	1.0	63.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	373,874	378,963	384,641	192,912	1.4	2.9	47.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,193	6,647	8,190	3,338	7.3	32.2	22.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,030	4,372	5,446	4,954	8.5	35.1	24.2
Black or African American	23,789	25,424	26,787	16,845	6.9	12.6	54.5
White	339,862	342,520	344,218	167,775	0.8	1.3	61.0
North Dakota							
All persons:							
All races	636,265	642,200	648,408	629,305	0.9	1.9	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	31,440	32,765	35,274	31,230	4.2	12.2	34.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,950	4,273	5,364	5,610	8.2	35.8	22.8
Black or African American	4,157	4,936	5,451	4,488	18.7	31.1	60.2
White	596,718	600,226	602,319	587,977	0.6	0.9	62.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	628,736	634,414	640,308	621,985	0.9	1.8	49.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	30,816	32,054	34,480	30,706	4.0	11.9	33.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,861	4,168	5,195	5,326	8.0	34.6	23.0
Black or African American	3,926	4,672	5,129	4,119	19.0	30.6	62.0
White	590,133	593,520	595,504	581,834	0.6	0.9	63.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	7,529	7,786	8,100	7,320	3.4	7.6	45.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	624	711	794	524	13.9	27.2	51.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	105	169	284	18.0	89.9	20.0
Black or African American	231	264	322	369	14.3	39.4	36.3
White	6,585	6,706	6,815	6,143	1.8	3.5	52.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Ohio	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	11,232,344	11,353,140	11,482,398	11,270,414	1.1	2.2	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	25,574	32,625	76,505	23,471	27.6	199.2	13.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	139,740	148,396	165,673	141,057	6.2	18.6	33.4
Black or African American	1,318,013	1,359,717	1,382,250	1,313,496	3.2	4.9	64.9
White	9,749,017	9,812,402	9,857,970	9,792,390	0.7	1.1	58.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	11,021,321	11,136,017	11,258,346	11,079,041	1.0	2.2	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	22,358	28,683	70,486	20,953	28.3	215.3	13.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	137,443	145,695	162,092	137,174	6.0	17.9	33.5
Black or African American	1,299,943	1,339,820	1,360,561	1,297,531	3.1	4.7	65.8
White	9,561,577	9,621,819	9,665,207	9,623,383	0.6	1.1	58.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	211,023	217,123	224,052	191,373	2.9	6.2	46.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,216	3,942	6,019	2,518	22.6	87.2	25.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,297	2,701	3,581	3,883	17.6	55.9	31.5
Black or African American	18,070	19,897	21,689	15,965	10.1	20.0	50.5
White	187,440	190,583	192,763	169,007	1.7	2.8	59.0
Oklahoma							
All persons:							
All races	3,312,601	3,450,654	3,592,643	3,380,073	4.2	8.5	49.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	275,558	312,425	393,062	262,207	13.4	42.6	31.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	51,254	54,690	63,065	46,903	6.7	23.0	29.1
Black or African American	264,235	279,982	286,722	266,534	6.0	8.5	70.0
White	2,721,554	2,803,557	2,849,794	2,804,429	3.0	4.7	63.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,138,572	3,271,350	3,407,637	3,236,978	4.2	8.6	49.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	266,859	301,546	380,384	251,807	13.0	42.5	30.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	49,650	52,931	60,638	43,277	6.6	22.1	29.9
Black or African American	259,158	274,092	280,186	258,309	5.8	8.1	71.0
White	2,562,905	2,642,781	2,686,429	2,683,585	3.1	4.8	64.7
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	174,029	179,304	185,006	143,095	3.0	6.3	48.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	8,699	10,879	12,678	10,400	25.1	45.7	54.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,604	1,759	2,427	3,626	9.7	51.3	18.8
Black or African American	5,077	5,890	6,536	8,225	16.0	28.7	55.7
White	158,649	160,776	163,365	120,844	1.3	3.0	45.1
Oregon							
All persons:							
All races	3,348,122	3,421,399	3,498,662	3,341,110	2.2	4.5	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	47,627	57,051	86,877	45,469	19.8	82.4	24.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	114,720	122,837	140,344	115,037	7.1	22.3	31.7
Black or African American	58,476	69,151	74,209	63,378	18.3	26.9	67.9
White	3,127,299	3,172,360	3,197,232	3,117,226	1.4	2.2	64.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,078,801	3,146,085	3,216,663	3,118,518	2.2	4.5	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	40,487	48,368	76,015	39,328	19.5	87.8	22.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	111,872	119,593	135,852	109,892	6.9	21.4	32.2
Black or African American	54,445	64,190	68,471	55,638	17.9	25.8	69.5
White	2,871,997	2,913,934	2,936,325	2,913,660	1.5	2.2	65.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	269,321	275,314	281,999	222,592	2.2	4.7	47.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	7,140	8,683	10,862	6,141	21.6	52.1	41.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	2,848	3,244	4,492	5,145	13.9	57.7	24.1
Black or African American	4,031	4,961	5,738	7,740	23.1	42.3	54.5
White	255,302	258,426	260,907	203,566	1.2	2.2	55.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Pennsylvania	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	12,184,767	12,281,054	12,384,207	11,984,599	0.8	1.6	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	19,782	23,648	53,316	18,699	19.5	169.5	11.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	231,026	238,261	257,070	213,831	3.1	11.3	27.8
Black or African American	1,258,949	1,293,698	1,315,098	1,173,333	2.8	4.5	61.9
White	10,675,010	10,725,447	10,758,723	10,578,736	0.5	0.8	60.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	11,799,931	11,886,966	11,979,852	11,645,955	0.7	1.5	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,289	18,467	45,980	15,012	20.8	200.7	10.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	226,713	233,627	251,272	205,941	3.0	10.8	28.2
Black or African American	1,211,622	1,242,713	1,260,792	1,132,372	2.6	4.1	63.2
White	10,346,307	10,392,159	10,421,808	10,292,630	0.4	0.7	60.7
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	384,836	394,088	404,355	338,644	2.4	5.1	47.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,493	5,181	7,336	3,687	15.3	63.3	24.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,313	4,634	5,798	7,890	7.4	34.4	21.6
Black or African American	47,327	50,985	54,306	40,961	7.7	14.7	52.4
White	328,703	333,288	336,915	286,106	1.4	2.5	55.8
Rhode Island							
All persons:							
All races	1,034,867	1,048,319	1,062,680	996,088	1.3	2.7	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,910	6,720	11,187	5,953	13.7	89.3	15.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	26,698	27,660	30,366	25,439	3.6	13.7	26.2
Black or African American	59,931	64,893	67,610	52,657	8.3	12.8	64.6
White	942,328	949,046	953,517	912,039	0.7	1.2	60.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	946,213	957,499	969,558	923,898	1.2	2.5	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,501	5,145	9,302	4,646	14.3	106.7	13.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	25,453	26,361	28,798	23,757	3.6	13.1	27.1
Black or African American	46,851	50,904	52,775	41,075	8.7	12.6	68.4
White	869,408	875,089	878,683	854,420	0.7	1.1	61.3
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	88,654	90,820	93,122	72,190	2.4	5.0	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,409	1,575	1,885	1,307	11.8	33.8	34.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,245	1,299	1,568	1,682	4.3	25.9	16.7
Black or African American	13,080	13,989	14,835	11,582	6.9	13.4	51.8
White	72,920	73,957	74,834	57,619	1.4	2.6	54.2
South Carolina							
All persons:							
All races	3,982,693	4,012,012	4,043,325	3,924,402	0.7	1.5	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	14,391	15,678	27,623	9,883	8.9	91.9	9.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	39,391	41,590	48,004	37,889	5.6	21.9	25.5
Black or African American	1,190,108	1,199,993	1,204,151	1,166,627	0.8	1.2	70.4
White	2,738,803	2,754,751	2,763,547	2,710,003	0.6	0.9	64.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	3,889,202	3,916,936	3,946,465	3,866,142	0.7	1.5	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,950	14,111	25,516	9,159	9.0	97.0	9.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	38,037	40,107	45,996	35,939	5.4	20.9	26.0
Black or African American	1,180,415	1,189,750	1,193,602	1,160,342	0.8	1.1	70.8
White	2,657,800	2,672,968	2,681,351	2,660,702	0.6	0.9	64.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	93,491	95,076	96,860	58,260	1.7	3.6	47.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,441	1,567	2,107	724	8.7	46.2	18.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,354	1,483	2,008	1,950	9.5	48.3	19.7
Black or African American	9,693	10,243	10,549	6,285	5.7	8.8	64.3
White	81,003	81,783	82,196	49,301	1.0	1.5	65.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
South Dakota	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	746,277	754,844	763,691	737,302	1.1	2.3	49.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	62,483	65,126	68,381	61,614	4.2	9.4	44.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,794	5,084	6,445	5,129	6.0	34.4	17.6
Black or African American	4,968	6,111	6,780	5,747	23.0	36.5	63.1
White	674,032	678,523	682,085	664,812	0.7	1.2	55.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	735,850	743,941	752,275	727,147	1.1	2.2	49.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	61,065	63,438	66,598	60,514	3.9	9.1	42.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,659	4,943	6,238	4,862	6.1	33.9	18.0
Black or African American	4,774	5,859	6,457	5,268	22.7	35.3	64.5
White	665,352	669,701	672,982	656,503	0.7	1.1	57.0
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	10,427	10,903	11,416	10,155	4.6	9.5	48.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,418	1,688	1,783	1,100	19.0	25.7	74.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	135	141	207	267	4.4	53.3	8.3
Black or African American	194	252	323	479	29.9	66.5	45.0
White	8,680	8,822	9,103	8,309	1.6	4.9	33.6
Tennessee							
All persons:							
All races	5,641,786	5,689,283	5,738,912	5,533,229	0.8	1.7	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,917	17,384	39,532	12,530	9.2	148.4	6.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	61,181	64,416	73,008	57,963	5.3	19.3	27.4
Black or African American	938,215	950,101	956,501	925,501	1.3	1.9	65.0
White	4,626,473	4,657,382	4,669,871	4,537,235	0.7	0.9	71.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,520,160	5,565,445	5,612,655	5,460,343	0.8	1.7	49.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	14,042	15,384	36,663	11,302	9.6	161.1	5.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	59,588	62,647	70,710	55,972	5.1	18.7	27.5
Black or African American	931,258	942,629	948,495	919,147	1.2	1.9	66.0
White	4,515,272	4,544,785	4,556,787	4,473,922	0.7	0.9	71.1
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	121,626	123,838	126,257	72,886	1.8	3.8	47.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,875	2,000	2,869	1,228	6.7	53.0	12.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,593	1,769	2,298	1,991	11.0	44.3	25.0
Black or African American	6,957	7,472	8,006	6,354	7.4	15.1	49.1
White	111,201	112,597	113,084	63,313	1.3	1.7	74.1
Texas							
All persons:							
All races	20,656,503	20,851,820	21,057,204	20,389,067	0.9	1.9	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	138,520	152,111	228,068	100,384	9.8	64.6	15.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	610,745	634,472	678,432	613,543	3.9	11.1	35.1
Black or African American	2,454,238	2,489,759	2,521,671	2,517,979	1.4	2.7	52.7
White	17,453,000	17,575,478	17,629,033	17,157,161	0.7	1.0	69.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	14,017,853	14,182,154	14,354,127	14,140,650	1.2	2.4	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	70,405	79,615	144,417	62,213	13.1	105.1	12.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	582,039	602,593	640,293	555,542	3.5	10.0	35.3
Black or African American	2,378,444	2,409,731	2,434,566	2,366,915	1.3	2.4	55.7
White	10,986,965	11,090,215	11,134,851	11,155,980	0.9	1.3	69.8
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	6,638,650	6,669,666	6,703,077	6,248,417	0.5	1.0	48.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	68,115	72,496	83,651	38,171	6.4	22.8	28.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	28,706	31,879	38,139	58,001	11.1	32.9	33.6
Black or African American	75,794	80,028	87,105	151,064	5.6	14.9	37.4
White	6,466,035	6,485,263	6,494,182	6,001,181	0.3	0.4	68.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Utah	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	2,206,146	2,233,169	2,261,193	2,164,606	1.2	2.5	49.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	31,154	33,733	41,002	30,615	8.3	31.6	26.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	55,411	59,348	68,910	57,505	7.1	24.4	29.2
Black or African American	19,370	23,063	25,392	20,347	19.1	31.1	61.3
White	2,100,211	2,117,025	2,125,889	2,056,139	0.8	1.2	65.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	2,007,498	2,031,610	2,056,496	2,007,337	1.2	2.4	49.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	26,891	28,829	35,115	26,750	7.2	30.6	23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	53,523	57,208	66,108	54,485	6.9	23.5	29.3
Black or African American	16,572	19,862	21,814	15,444	19.9	31.6	62.8
White	1,910,512	1,925,711	1,933,459	1,910,658	0.8	1.2	66.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	198,648	201,559	204,697	157,269	1.5	3.0	48.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,263	4,904	5,887	3,865	15.0	38.1	39.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,888	2,140	2,802	3,020	13.3	48.4	27.6
Black or African American	2,798	3,201	3,578	4,903	14.4	27.9	51.7
White	189,699	191,314	192,430	145,481	0.9	1.4	59.1
Vermont							
All persons:							
All races	602,684	608,827	615,309	597,855	1.0	2.1	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,482	3,077	6,413	1,437	24.0	158.4	15.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,538	5,736	6,882	5,155	3.6	24.3	14.7
Black or African American	3,233	4,051	4,618	3,301	25.3	42.8	59.1
White	591,431	595,963	597,396	587,962	0.8	1.0	76.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	597,439	603,323	609,490	592,426	1.0	2.0	48.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,366	2,941	6,145	1,361	24.3	159.7	15.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,447	5,643	6,746	5,038	3.6	23.8	15.1
Black or African American	3,022	3,778	4,274	3,066	25.0	41.4	60.4
White	586,604	590,961	592,325	582,961	0.7	1.0	76.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,245	5,504	5,819	5,429	4.9	10.9	45.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	116	136	268	76	17.2	131.0	13.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	91	93	136	117	2.2	49.5	4.4
Black or African American	211	273	344	235	29.4	63.0	46.6
White	4,827	5,002	5,071	5,001	3.6	5.1	71.7
Virginia							
All persons:							
All races	6,984,480	7,078,515	7,179,159	6,970,356	1.3	2.8	48.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	22,747	25,743	53,653	20,078	13.2	135.9	9.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	274,130	289,647	313,284	276,143	5.7	14.3	39.6
Black or African American	1,410,487	1,438,727	1,453,712	1,406,110	2.0	3.1	65.3
White	5,277,116	5,324,398	5,358,510	5,268,025	0.9	1.5	58.1
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	6,661,896	6,748,975	6,841,763	6,687,864	1.3	2.7	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	18,957	21,419	47,200	16,477	13.0	149.0	8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	269,971	284,689	306,944	267,067	5.5	13.7	39.8
Black or African American	1,384,925	1,411,176	1,424,250	1,383,840	1.9	2.8	66.8
White	4,988,043	5,031,691	5,063,369	5,020,480	0.9	1.5	57.9
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	322,584	329,540	337,396	282,492	2.2	4.6	47.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,790	4,324	6,453	3,601	14.1	70.3	20.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4,159	4,958	6,340	9,076	19.2	52.4	36.6
Black or African American	25,562	27,551	29,462	22,270	7.8	15.3	51.0
White	289,073	292,707	295,141	247,545	1.3	2.1	59.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Washington	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	5,739,399	5,894,121	6,059,105	5,811,090	2.7	5.6	48.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	96,933	112,006	160,685	104,934	15.5	65.8	23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	361,556	385,181	431,337	356,407	6.5	19.3	33.9
Black or African American	199,174	230,096	242,712	208,983	15.5	21.9	71.0
White	5,081,736	5,166,838	5,224,371	5,140,766	1.7	2.8	59.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,309,712	5,452,612	5,604,333	5,420,109	2.7	5.5	48.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	86,359	99,013	144,086	92,188	14.7	66.8	21.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	354,246	376,417	419,554	342,544	6.3	18.4	33.9
Black or African American	189,277	217,887	228,862	192,932	15.1	20.9	72.3
White	4,679,830	4,759,295	4,811,831	4,792,445	1.7	2.8	60.2
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	429,687	441,509	454,772	390,981	2.8	5.8	47.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	10,574	12,993	16,599	12,746	22.9	57.0	40.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	7,310	8,764	11,783	13,863	19.9	61.2	32.5
Black or African American	9,897	12,209	13,850	16,051	23.4	39.9	58.5
White	401,906	407,543	412,540	348,321	1.4	2.6	53.0
West Virginia							
All persons:							
All races	1,794,773	1,808,344	1,822,549	1,802,371	0.8	1.5	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,668	3,927	10,662	2,568	7.1	190.7	3.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	10,135	10,619	12,604	9,399	4.8	24.4	19.6
Black or African American	57,790	60,889	63,162	56,750	5.4	9.3	57.7
White	1,723,180	1,732,909	1,736,121	1,733,654	0.6	0.8	75.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	1,782,779	1,796,065	1,809,952	1,791,435	0.7	1.5	48.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,500	3,754	10,356	2,392	7.3	195.9	3.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	9,955	10,420	12,317	9,029	4.7	23.7	19.7
Black or African American	57,254	60,331	62,525	56,109	5.4	9.2	58.4
White	1,712,070	1,721,560	1,724,754	1,723,905	0.6	0.7	74.8
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	11,994	12,279	12,597	10,936	2.4	5.0	47.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	168	173	306	176	3.0	82.1	3.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	180	199	287	370	10.6	59.4	17.8
Black or African American	536	558	637	641	4.1	18.8	21.8
White	11,110	11,349	11,367	9,749	2.2	2.3	93.0
Wisconsin							
All persons:							
All races	5,316,054	5,363,675	5,414,112	5,295,350	0.9	1.8	48.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	48,322	53,095	69,950	48,037	9.9	44.8	22.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	94,005	97,350	105,909	88,072	3.6	12.7	28.1
Black or African American	309,135	322,099	329,668	300,859	4.2	6.6	63.1
White	4,864,592	4,891,131	4,908,585	4,858,382	0.5	0.9	60.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	5,126,898	5,170,754	5,216,957	5,147,244	0.9	1.8	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	44,216	48,329	63,916	44,562	9.3	44.6	20.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	92,403	95,616	103,654	84,853	3.5	12.2	28.6
Black or African American	301,759	313,728	320,351	292,150	4.0	6.2	64.4
White	4,688,520	4,713,081	4,729,036	4,725,679	0.5	0.9	60.6
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	189,156	192,921	197,155	148,106	2.0	4.2	47.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,106	4,766	6,034	3,475	16.1	47.0	34.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,602	1,734	2,255	3,219	8.2	40.8	20.2
Black or African American	7,376	8,371	9,317	8,709	13.5	26.3	51.3
White	176,072	178,050	179,549	132,703	1.1	2.0	56.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Resident population, according to State, Hispanic origin, and race: United States, 2000—Con.

State and Hispanic origin and race	April 1, 2000			July 1, 2000 1990-base[4]	(B-A)/A[5]	(C-A)/A[6]	(B-A)/(C-A)[7]
	Single race[1] (A)	Bridged race[2] (B)	All inclusive[3] (C)				
Wyoming	Number				Percent		
All persons:							
All races	488,063	493,782	499,697	480,900	1.2	2.4	49.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,410	12,260	15,105	10,824	7.4	32.4	23.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,288	3,486	4,643	4,236	6.0	41.2	14.6
Black or African American	3,942	4,701	5,000	4,216	19.3	26.8	71.7
White	469,423	473,335	474,949	461,624	0.8	1.2	70.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	457,045	462,113	467,342	451,181	1.1	2.3	49.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	10,300	11,017	13,537	9,864	7.0	31.4	22.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,057	3,243	4,292	3,810	6.1	40.4	15.1
Black or African American	3,536	4,194	4,451	3,390	18.6	25.9	71.9
White	440,152	443,659	445,062	434,117	0.8	1.1	71.4
Hispanic or Latino:							
All races	31,018	31,669	32,355	29,719	2.1	4.3	48.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,110	1,243	1,568	960	12.0	41.3	29.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	231	243	351	426	5.2	51.9	10.0
Black or African American	406	507	549	826	24.9	35.2	70.6
White	29,271	29,676	29,887	27,507	1.4	2.1	65.7

[1]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported the specified race as their only race.

[2]Bridged-race count.

[3]Number of persons in Census 2000 who reported their race as the specified race, either alone or in combination with another race.

[4]1990-based postcensal estimate of the July 1, 2000, population.

[5]Percent difference between the bridged population count and the single-race count.

[6]Percent difference between the all-inclusive population count and the single-race count.

[7]Percent of the multiple-race population who mentioned the specified race as one of their races that was bridged to that race.

Table 15. 1990- and 2000-based postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States, according to Hispanic origin and race

Hispanic origin and race	July 1, 2000			July 1, 2001		
	Number of persons		Percent difference	Number of persons		Percent difference
	1990-base	2000-base[1]		1990-base	2000-base[1]	
All persons						
All races	275,264,999	282,124,631	2.5	277,739,757	284,796,887	2.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,436,153	2,999,241	23.1	2,475,455	3,054,311	23.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	11,273,262	11,846,003	5.1	11,635,804	12,194,101	4.8
Black or African American	35,303,751	36,718,619	4.0	35,756,802	37,196,779	4.0
White	226,251,833	230,560,768	1.9	227,871,696	232,351,696	2.0
Not Hispanic or Latino						
All races	242,801,229	246,482,849	1.5	244,159,668	247,824,668	1.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,051,940	2,353,886	14.7	2,078,423	2,386,473	14.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	10,619,884	11,438,953	7.7	10,965,975	11,772,058	7.4
Black or African American	33,474,968	35,202,738	5.2	33,867,772	35,629,549	5.2
White	196,654,437	197,487,272	0.4	197,247,498	198,036,588	0.4
Hispanic or Latino						
All races	32,463,770	35,641,782	9.8	33,580,089	36,972,219	10.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	384,213	645,355	68.0	397,032	667,838	68.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	653,378	407,050	-37.7	669,829	422,043	-37.0
Black or African American	1,828,783	1,515,881	-17.1	1,889,030	1,567,230	-17.0
White	29,597,396	33,073,496	11.7	30,624,198	34,315,108	12.1

[1]Vintage 2001 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States.

Appendix I

File Layout for the Bridged Modified Race Summary File, Census 2000

This file contains bridged-race estimates of the April 1, 2000, resident population of the United States for the four single-race categories (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander) by State, county, single year of age (0, 1, 2, . . ., 85 years and over), sex, and Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, or Hispanic or Latino). The population counts on this file were derived from the Census 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File (released September 2002), as described in the accompanying report. This file was released on January 7, 2003, on: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm. Note that if the population for a given county, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and age combination is zero, there is no record on the file for that combination.

File name: br040100.txt
Number of records: 2,155,899
Control total: April 1, 2000, population = 281,421,906
File Layout:

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1–2	2	FIPS State code	Numeric
3–5	3	FIPS county code	Numeric
6	1	Race 1=White 2=Black or African American 3=American Indian or Alaska Native 4=Asian or Pacific Islander	Numeric
7	1	Sex 1=Male 2=Female	Numeric
8	1	Hispanic origin 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
9–10	2	Age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over)	Numeric
11–17	7	Population count for April 1, 2000	Numeric

Appendix II

File Layout for the Bridged Vintage 2001 Postcensal File, 2000–2001

There is one file for the Vintage 2001 postcensal series (July 1, 2000, and July 1, 2001). The file contains bridged-race postcensal estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States by year, single year of age (0, 1, 2, . . ., 85 years and over), bridged-race (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), sex, and Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, or Hispanic or Latino). This file was released on April 1, 2000, on http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.html.

File name: pcen_v2001.txt
Number of records: 1,376
Control totals: July 1, 2000, population = 282,124,631
July 1, 2001, population = 284,796,887
File Layout:

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1–4	4	Series Vintage (2001)	Numeric
5	1	Blank	
6–7	2	Age (0, 1, 2, . . ., 85 years and over)	Numeric
8	1	Blank	
9	1	Race-sex 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black or African American male 4=Black or African American female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
10	1	Blank	
11	1	Hispanic origin 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latino	Numeric
12	1	Blank	
13–20	8	Population estimate for July 1, 2000	Numeric
21	1	Black	
22–29	8	Population estimate for July 1, 2001	Numeric

Appendix III

File Layout for the Bridged Vintage 2002 Postcensal File, 2000–2002

There is one file for the Vintage 2002 postcensal series with data for all 3 of the years in the series (July 1, 2000, July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002). The file contains bridged-race estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States by year, State, county, single year of age (0, 1, . . ., 85 years and over), bridged-race (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), sex, and Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, or Hispanic or Latino). This file was released on August 1, 2003, on: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm.

File name: pcen_v2002.txt
Number of records: 4,320,000
Control totals: July 1, 2000, population = 282,224,366
July 1, 2001, population = 285,317,572
July 1, 2002, population = 288,368,706
File Layout:

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1–4	4	Series vintage (2002)	Numeric
5–6	2	FIPS State code	Numeric
7–9	3	FIPS county code	Numeric
10–11	2	Age (0, 1, 2, . . ., 84, 85 years and over)	Numeric
12	1	Race-sex group 1=White male 2=White female 3=Black male 4=Black female 5=American Indian or Alaska Native male 6=American Indian or Alaska Native female 7=Asian or Pacific Islander male 8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	Numeric
13	1	Hispanic or Latino origin 1=not Hispanic or Latino 2=Hispanic or Latin	Numeric
14–21	8	Population count for July 1, 2000	Numeric
22–29	8	Population count for July 1, 2001	Numeric
30–37	8	Population count for July 1, 2002	Numeric

Appendix IV

File Layout for the Bridged, Intercensal File, 1990–99

There is one file for each of the 10 years in the intercensal period 1990–99. Each file contains bridged intercensal population estimates of the July 1 resident population of the United States, by State, county, bridged-race (White, Black, or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander), age group (under 1 year, 1–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–14 years, . . ., 80–84 years, 85 years and over), sex, and Hispanic origin (not Hispanic or Latino, or Hispanic or Latino). To produce the race-specific intercensal estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau distributed the difference between the 1990-based postcensal estimates of the April 1, 2000, resident population and the bridged-race April 1, 2000, census counts across the postcensal estimates for the 1990s. This file was released on April 1, 2003, on: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm.

File name: icon199x.txt (x = 0, 1, ..., 9)
Number of records: 954,864
File Layout:

Location	Field size	Item and code outline	Format
1–4	4	Year	Numeric
5–6	2	FIPS State code	Numeric
7–9	3	FIPS county code	Numeric
10–11	2	Age	Numeric
		0= under 1 year	
		1= 1–4 years	
		2= 5–9 years	
		3=10–14 years	
		4= 15–19 years	
		5= 20–24 years	
		6= 25–29 years	
		7= 30–34 years	
		8= 35–39 years	
		9= 40–44 years	
		10= 45–49 years	
		11= 50–54 years	
		12= 55–59 years	
		13= 60–64 years	
		14= 65–69 years	
		15= 70–74 years	
		16= 75–79 years	
		17= 80–84 years	
		18= 85 years and over	
12	1	Race-sex group	Numeric
		1=White male	
		2=White female	
		3=Black or African American male	
		4=Black or African American female	
		5=American Indian or Alaska Native male	
		6=American Indian or Alaska Native female	
		7=Asian or Pacific Islander male	
		8=Asian or Pacific Islander female	
13	1	Hispanic origin	Numeric
		1=not Hispanic or Latino	
		2=Hispanic or Latino	
14–21	8	Population count	Numeric

Vital and Health Statistics series descriptions

SERIES 1. **Programs and Collection Procedures**—These reports describe the data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics. They include descriptions of the methods used to collect and process the data, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.

SERIES 2. **Data Evaluation and Methods Research**—These reports are studies of new statistical methods and include analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory. These studies also include experimental tests of new survey methods and comparisons of U.S. methodology with those of other countries.

SERIES 3. **Analytical and Epidemiological Studies**—These reports present analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics. These reports carry the analyses further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

SERIES 4. **Documents and Committee Reports**—These are final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

SERIES 5. **International Vital and Health Statistics Reports**—These reports are analytical or descriptive reports that compare U.S. vital and health statistics with those of other countries or present other international data of relevance to the health statistics system of the United States.

SERIES 6. **Cognition and Survey Measurement**—These reports are from the National Laboratory for Collaborative Research in Cognition and Survey Measurement. They use methods of cognitive science to design, evaluate, and test survey instruments.

SERIES 10. **Data From the National Health Interview Survey**—These reports contain statistics on illness; unintentional injuries; disability; use of hospital, medical, and other health services; and a wide range of special current health topics covering many aspects of health behaviors, health status, and health care utilization. They are based on data collected in a continuing national household interview survey.

SERIES 11. **Data From the National Health Examination Survey, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, and the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey**—Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement on representative samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for (1) medically defined total prevalence of specific diseases or conditions in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics, and (2) analyses of trends and relationships among various measurements and between survey periods.

SERIES 12. **Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys**—Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these surveys are included in Series 13.

SERIES 13. **Data From the National Health Care Survey**—These reports contain statistics on health resources and the public's use of health care resources including ambulatory, hospital, and long-term care services based on data collected directly from health care providers and provider records.

SERIES 14. **Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities**—Discontinued in 1990. Reports on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources are now included in Series 13.

SERIES 15. **Data From Special Surveys**—These reports contain statistics on health and health-related topics collected in special surveys that are not part of the continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics.

SERIES 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—Advance Data Reports provide early release of information from the National Center for Health Statistics' health and demographic surveys. They are compiled in the order in which they are published. Some of these releases may be followed by detailed reports in Series 10–13.

SERIES 20. **Data on Mortality**—These reports contain statistics on mortality that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, other demographic variables, and geographic and trend analyses are included.

SERIES 21. **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce**—These reports contain statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by health and demographic variables and geographic and trend analyses are included.

SERIES 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these sample surveys, based on vital records, are now published in Series 20 or 21.

SERIES 23. **Data From the National Survey of Family Growth**—These reports contain statistics on factors that affect birth rates, including contraception, infertility, cohabitation, marriage, divorce, and remarriage; adoption; use of medical care for family planning and infertility; and related maternal and infant health topics. These statistics are based on national surveys of women of childbearing age.

SERIES 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, and Divorce**—These include advance reports of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces based on final data from the National Vital Statistics System that were published as *National Vital Statistics Reports* (NVSR), formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. These reports provide highlights and summaries of detailed data subsequently published in *Vital Statistics of the United States*. Other special reports published here provide selected findings based on final data from the National Vital Statistics System and may be followed by detailed reports in Series 20 or 21.

For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

Data Dissemination Branch
National Center for Health Statistics
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3311 Toledo Road, Room 5412
Hyattsville, MD 20782

(301) 458–4636
E-mail: nchsquery@cdc.gov
Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
3311 Toledo Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

MEDIA MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CDC/NCHS
PERMIT NO. G-284

216216
ERWIN FLAXMAN
DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE FOR URBAN MINORITY EDU
BOX 40 TEACHERS
COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK NY 10027-0040

DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2003-1335, Series 2, No. 135
3-0391 (9/03)

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

	This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.
X	This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").